The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,723—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 19. 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th Jan., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Jan., 1880, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335

The Canara is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January 188·. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	34·	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 3, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain BRAND, will sail as above on or about the 31st anuary, 880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For lace Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply t

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December 1879.

N. B.—To be followed by CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain VERRIL, about 25th February.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
ITALIA .... Direct sailing on or about 21st Jan.
BRITANNIA .... Via GENOA, on or about 10th March.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
CASTALIA .... Sailing on or about 1st Feb.
ANGLIA .... Sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FARE—Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa ...... Rs. 400
„ Bombay to Liverpool .... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th Janury 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain G. Martinalich, to sail on the 10th March, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 8
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 18th October 1879.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,

MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

W. J. ESSAI,

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH STORES.

Prime York Hams.
Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Corned Beef and Ham.
Swiss Milk.
Confectionery.
Candied Fruits.
Chocolate Creams.
Edinburgh Rock Toffee.
Tasmania Jams.
Whiskey and Saccone's Sherry.
&c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW STREET AND FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th Jany.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th Jan., 1880
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.

SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
13th January, 1880. Agents.

NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES adapted for lightest and heaviest work in cloth and leather which gained the only Grand Prize in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The undersigned have lately received fresh consignment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Silavatturai, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 1st of March, 1880, and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

It is therefore recommended that such boat-owners and divers as may wish to be employed at the said fishery should be at Silavatturai on or before the 20th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishery will take place on or about the first of March, weather permitting.

The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India at ten days' sight, will be taken on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than five hundred Rupees.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. DOUGLAS, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 19th December 1879.

STATEMENT of the valuation and produce of 13,500 Oysters taken from the S.E. end of the N.W. Cheval, in November, 1879.

No.	Description.	Size in basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevu.	Kalangey	Manjady.	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady.	Value. Rs. Cts.	Total value. Rs. Cts.	Per Chevu.	Per Kalangey.
1	Sennur	20	1	60/320	—	1/3	—	1/2	3 28	3 28	5 Star Pagodas	
2	Anie	30	1	34/320	—	6/16	—	6/16	7 40	7 40	20 do.	
3	Anie	50	3	45/320	—	3/4	—	3/4	9 85	9 85	20 do.	
4	Anie	80	3	20/320	—	1/2	—	—	4 37½	—	20 do.	
5	Anathary	—	3	12/320	—	5/16	—	—	2 8	—	16 do.	
6	Kalippo	—	3	—	—	1/2	—	—	1 32	—	—	16 Star Pagodas
7	Koroval	—	4	—	—	3/4	2	1/16	1 43½	9 26	—	12 do.
8 9 10	Vadivoe excluding Madangoe	100 200 400	—	1 28/320	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	68 31	68 31	18 do.	
11 12 13	Tool	600 800 1000	—	—	1	12 1/2	1	12 1/2	22 75	22 75	—	4 do.
14	Marsistool	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5 25	5 25	—	1½ do.
15	Shell Pearls	—	—	—	—	1 1/4	—	1/4	0 50	0 50	—	
	Total						4	1 15/16		126 60		

JAMES DONNAN, Inspector.
M, SEKMANPILLAI, Mudaliyar, Adigar of Musali, &c.
(S. I. S. MARAKAIR KABESO MOHOMEDOE, Pearl Merchant.)
(KOODAVATHY MOHAMADO LEBBE MOHIDIN PITCHEY, Pearl Merchant.)
Silavatturai, 25th November 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.—Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, Champion of the World, having returned from his visit to Kurrachee, has the honour to announce that he will play a MATCH of 21 games of PYRAMIDS at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING, Monday, Jan. 19th, when he will give an AMATEUR a START of FOUR BALLS in each game. Play to commence at 9 p. m. ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A YOUNG MAN having a long experience in Banking is open to an appointment of Trust. Rs. 25,000 will be deposited as security if required. C.B., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

CHEAP HUNTING WHIPS at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 FOR SALE at W. J. ESSAI'S Shop.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable OIL PAINTINGS and BOOKS at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S ROOMS TO-DAY at 3 p.m. Catalogues on application.

REAL MOKHA COFFEE in 5 lbs. Packages to be had at the Godowns of the undersigned at Rs. 2-3, 2-8 and 3-4 per Package. Mirza Abdul Hosein, 26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 33 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, opposite Custom House, have just received a consignment of their AULDANA WHITE WINE. Price Rs. 18 for Cash. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER.

Sewing Machines—Repairs and alterations of every description by a Practical European Machinist. Address Warne's Pianoforte Ware Rooms, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ITALIAN BUTTER, just received, Rs. 1-4-0 per 1 lb. Tin, PEARSE, Confectioner, 23, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

NEWLY DECORATED.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1880,

THE STEWART FAMILY
In their new and elegant Entertainment,
IF ! OR AN OLD GEM RE-SET.

For further particulars see future advertisements.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BOOKING GOODS TO AND FROM THE PORT TRUST SIDINGS AT CARNAC, NICOL AND MUSJID BUNDERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 31st January, 1880, GOODS will NOT be BOOKED to or from either of the Port Trust Sidings at Carnac, Nicol and Musjid Bunders.

Goods booked to either of those Sidings which arrive in Bombay too late to be delivered there on the 31st January, 1880, will be delivered at WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION.

This notice does not apply to the Port Trust Firewood Sidings.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Seventeenth of January 1880.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of LUKMICHAND VULUBRAM and NURSI JAITHARAM, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the Name, Style, and Firm of LUKMICHAND NURSI, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the PETITION of PURSHOTUM JIVRAM, verified by the affidavit of the said Purshotum Jivram, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day. And whereas the said Lukmichand Vulubram and Nursi Jaitharam have been this day duly adjudged Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII., Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvents do WITHIN THIRTY DAYS from this day file in my office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1880.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 16th day of January 188).

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
MOORE'S MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE for India (*Third Edition*)	7	8
LIFE OF ALEXANDER DUFF, by G. Smith, Vol. 2, with Portrait. Rs. 7-8. Complete in 2 vols.	15	0
MRS. BRASSEY'S NEW WORK : Sunshine and Storm in the East, or Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople	13	4
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1880, half bound	1	4
TENNYSON'S SONGS, set to Music. *Handsomely bound* Rs. 13-4, or Half Morocco	15	12
Lord Minto in India : Life and Letters of Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of Minto, 1807-14, while Governor General of India	7	8
Haunted London, by Walter Thornbury, edited by E. Walford	4	12
Rough Ways made Smooth, a series of Familiar Essays on Scientific subjects, by R. A. Proctor	6	12
France since the First Empire, by J. Macdonald	3	12
Money, by James Platt (new edition)	0	10
Philosophy of Handwriting, 135 Autographs	3	0
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 100 Illustrations, by Barnard and others (Handsome cloth 4to.)	13	4
Doubles and Quits; by Lockhart (*Cheaper Edition*)	3	12
The Return of the Native; by T. Hardy	3	12
Notes of Travel; Extracts from the Journals of Count Möltke	3	12
Twenty Years in the Wild West; or Life in Connaught; by Mrs. Houlston	5	12
Akbar; an Eastern Romance, with Notes and Introductory Life of the Emperor Akbar; by C. R. Markham	6	12
Episodes of Anglo-Indian History; by W. H. Davenport Adams	6	12
Book of Job, Illustrated with 50 Engravings; by Sir John Gilbert	7	12
Strangeway's Veterinary Anatomy (*Second Edition*)	15	0
Cox's Popular Romances of the Middle Ages (1 vol)	3	12
Markham's Great Frozen Sea. *Cheaper Edition*	3	12
Tales from Blackwood (*Second Series*, complete 12 vols)	18	12
Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, *Illustrated*. 1 Vol.	3	0
Moral Philosophy of Aristotle, with Introductory Analysis; by W. M. Hatch	11	4
Grote's Aristotle (*Second Edition*)	11	4
Ascent of the Motherhorn, by Ed. Whymper, *Maps and Illustrations, Cheaper Edition*	6	12
Andre's Draughtsman's Hand Book of Plan and Map Drawing, Illustrations and Coloured Examples	5	12
Riola's Graduated Russian Reader, with a Vocabulary	6	12
Friends in Council, 2 vols., *new cheaper Edition*	9	8
Pharmacographia, a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin, Second Edition, by Fluckiger and Hanbury	13	4
Popular Science Review, New Series, Vol 3	7	8
Indian House-hold Management	1	0
Tales from Ariosto, retold for Children, by a Lady	3	0
Word, Work, and Will, by the Archbishop of York	5	12
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol, Maps and Illustrations	7	12
Morocco: its People and Places, by Edmondo de Amicis, nearly 200 Illustrations	13	4
Breach of Promise, a History and Social Considerations, by C J MacColla	1	0
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England, by A. Rimer, 150 Illustrations	6	12
A Sketch of the Life of Erasmus Darwin, by Chas. Darwin, with Portrait, &c.	4	12
Memoir of Edward and Catherine Stanley, edited by their son, Dean of Westminster	5	12
Dean Milman's Hand-book to St. Paul's Cathedral. 20 Illustrations	6	12
The Amens of Christ. By G. Bowen (of Bombay)	3	4
Myths and Legends of Greece and Rome, by Berens	2	8
Du Maurier's English Society at Home. *Pictures from Punch*	26	4
Functional Derangements of the Liver. By Dr. Murchison	3	4
Seton's Decrees, Judgments and Orders, Fourth Edition, Vol, 2, Part 2	18	12
Pollock's Sport in British Burmah, Assam and the Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills, 2 vols, Illustrated	15	0
Jules Verne's Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar, New Edition	3	4
Our Travels in Hindustan and Ladak, by Mr J C Murray Aynsley	8	12
Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar	7	8
British Almanack and Companion, 1880	2	8
The Stupa of Bharhut, a Buddhist Monument, by Major-General Cunningham	40	0
Summer Time in the Country by Willmott, illustrations by B Forbes, &c	6	12
Gairdner's Early Chronicles of England	2	8
Masson's Early Chronicles of France	2	8
Female Warriors, from the Mythological Ages to the Present Era, 2 vols	11	4
Children of the Village, by Miss Mitford, Illustrated	6	12
England: its People, Polity, and Pursuits, by T Escott, 2 vols	15	0
Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erck Nordenskiold, 1859-79, With Illustrations and Map	10	0
Metrical Translations from Sanskrit Writers, by J Muir	8	12
Berlin under the new Empire, its Institutions, Inhabitants, Industry, Monuments, Museums, Social Life, Manners, and Amusements, by Hy Vizetelly, 2 vols	18	12
Rice's History of the British Turf, from the earliest Times to the present Day, 2 vols	18	12
Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames, from Oxford to the Nore, 1880	1	0
"The Gentle Life Series," new cheap edition, each.	1	8
The Gentle Life, 1st Series. | The Essay of Montaigne. Do. 2nd do. | About in the World.		
Cassell's International Portrait Gallery, Vol, 1, Contains 20 Portraits and Biographies	7	12
Wilkins' Treatise on Mountain Roads, Live Loads, and Bridges	7	0
Life of John Wilson, D.D. (of Bombay), by Geo. Smith, New Popular Edition, with Portrait and Illustrations	5	12
Cassell's Serial Volumes :—		
Heroes of Britain in Peace and War, vol. 1	4	12
Science for all, vol. 2	5	12
The Sea, its stirring Story of Adventure, &c. vol. 2	4	12
Quiver, 1879	4	12
Great Industries of Great Britain, Vol 2	4	12
Omar Khayyam and Jami, Translated by Fitzgerald	6	12
Cyprus as I saw it in 1879, by Sir S. W. Baker	7	12
English Men of Letters, edited by J. Morley, New Volume :—		
Hawthorne, by H. James	1	8
The Australian Abroad, Branches from the Main Routes Round the World, by J. Hingston	7	12
The School Boy, by O. W. Holmes, Illustrated	3	4
The Afghan Knife, a Novel, by Sterndale	3	12
The Military Religious Order of the Middle Ages	2	4
Art Rambles in Scotland, Illustrated	8	0
Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry, Vol. 2 part 2	11	4
Mackrow's Naval Architect's and Ship-Builder's Pocket Book	7	12
The War Office List, 1879	3	0
Buck on Hygiene, 2 vols	26	4
Life of Mr. Gladstone, by Smith, 2 vols	26	4
Davies on Metalliferous Minerals	7	12
Mackenzie's 19th Century	4	12
Bustan (The), by Saikh Muslih-ud-din Sadi Shirazi, Translated into Prose by Captain H. Wilberforce.	18	12
Ritter's Elementary Theory and Calculation of Iron Bridges and Roofs	9	8
Lalla Rookh, by Thos. Moore, Illustrated by J. Tennial, New Edition	6	12
Or in Calf	15	0
Cameos from English History, Vol 4, Reformation Times, by C M. Yonge	3	4
Russians at Home and the Russians Abroad, by H. S. Edwards, 2 vols	13	4
Pictures from Bible Lands, drawn with Pen and Pencil, edited by S. G. Green	5	0
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vols 1 and 2, New Edition, each	12	8
Good Words, Volume 1879	4	12
Sunday Magazine, Volume 1879	4	12
Germany, Past and Present, by Rev. S. Baring Gould, 2 vols	13	4
Day of Rest, (New Volume, 1879)	4	12
Haydn's Domestic Medicine, New Edition, 32 pages of Engravings	4	12
Diderot and the Encyclopædists, by John Morley	7	8

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS.

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without agood Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnan or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs.	a.
Half Gallon size	9	0
Ditto wicker covered	11	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11	0
Ditto wicker covered	14	0
Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
Five gallon size	27	0
Six gallon size	34	0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

	Rs.	a.
One gallon size wicker covered	11	0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15	8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6	8
Ditto larger size	8	0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

	Rs.	a.
Quart Size	2	12
Half gallon size	3	12
One gallon size	5	0

POCKET FILTERS.

	Rs.	a.
In case with cord	4	0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

	Rs.	a.
One gallon size	16	8
Ditto wicker covered	18	0
Two gallon size	24	0
Ditto wicker covered	28	0
Three gallon size	32	0
Ditto wicker covered	36	0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DRUGS. CHEMICALS. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES' CYRIAX, AND FARRIES, LONDON.

ALL INDENTS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVE,
MR. CHARLES W. WHITE.
SPCIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN IF REQUIRED.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

"Shall there be no more cakes and ALE? Yes, by St. Anne, and GINGER shall be hot i' the mouth to."—*Twelfth Night.*

PRIME AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC beverage of delightful flavour and remarkable stimulating properties. A real acquisition to the Dinner Table.

See that it bears our label over the cork.

Per dozen Re. 1-8, Bottles Rs. 2=Rs. 3-8.

A Discount to Messes and Clubs.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

HARMONIUMS BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers	Rs. 120
Solid Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers	150
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, and Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany do. do. do.	160
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 blowers, with Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 3 Stops	200
Solid Oak (Polished), 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 7 Stops, with Broad Reeds	250
Solid Oak, 8 Stops, with Wind Indicator, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C	300
Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Wind Indicator	300
Walnut, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 8 Stops	350
Solid Oak, Church Harmonium, Handsomely Carved, very Massive, five rows of Reeds, 18 Stops	800

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep : 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops .... Net Cash Rs. 325

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained .... Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides best finish, Walnut Case .... Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches : Height, 2 feet 7 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators .... Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGAN, Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell...Price Rs. 300

Do. do. Two and one fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II .... Price Rs. 650

S. ROSE & CO., 9. RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

HAVE received A LARGE CONSIGNMENT as under :—
Handsome Ball Dresses (ready made) in all the latest fashions.
Silks and Satins in great varieties.
Colored Muslins in every shade.
Fancy Trimmings and Flowers to match.
White Satin Boots.
White Satin Shoes.
Black Satin Shoes.
Gloves in all colours' qualities and sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Is now complete with all requisites in every Branch.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A varied assortment of Blankets and Rugs at cheap prices.

NOTE.—The verdict is that the best qualities of all classes of goods at the lowest rates can only be obtained at

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

HAMILTON & CO.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Priced plain engine turned or richly engraved, Cash, Rs. 290 to Rs. 430.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD NON-KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

Same quality in everyway as the above, Rs. 255 to Rs. 350.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal face cases. Plain or tastefully engraved, keyless, priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400; non-keyless, Rs. 100 to Rs 225.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

With highly finished movements, in hunting, half hunting, and open face, keyless, priced from Rs. 112 to 225; non-keyless, Rs. 85 to 135.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER GENEVA LEVER WATCHES.

With keyless movements, jewelled in ten holes, compensation balance, crystal glass front, warranted sterling silver cases.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. Priced Rs. 38.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Chronometer, Keyless, Striking, and Repeating Work, thoroughly repaired by EXPERIENCED LONDON WORKMEN on the Premises.

January 8th, 1880. Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR......... MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
THE COMEDIETTA,
"THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING."

Colonel Freelove	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Lord Rivers	Mr. S. Sievier.
James	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mrs. Davies	Miss Minnie Hampden.

SCENE—Lady Elizabeth's Boudoir.

To be followed at 10 o'clock—by Mr. Andrew Halliday's Farcical Comedy in 2 Acts, entitled

"CHECKMATE."

Sir Everton Toffee	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Sam Winkle (his Groom)	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Henry [a Waiter]	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Bottles [a Butler]	Mr. S. Sievier.
Parsley [a Gardener]	Mr. Brown.
Strap [a Stableman]	Mr. Jones.
Checks [a Page]	Mr. Robinson.
Miss Charlotte Russe	Miss Edith Wilson.
Martha Bunn [her Maid]	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Mary Ann } Servants	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Jane } Servants	Miss Minnie Hampden.

ACT I.
Ladies' Coffee Room in a Country Inn.
ACT II.
The Garden of the Grange.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
"MARRIED LIFE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stall	„ 4
Stall	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seat	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager.......... MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director.......... MR. A. J. LEVEY.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the 13th January, 1880, the timing of the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on this Railway will be as follows :—

UP.	Mail.	Local Mixed.
Leave Multan Cantonment	P. M. 5 50	A. M. 7 30
„ Babawalpur	9 46	P. M. 12 55
Arrive Rohree	A. M. 10 36	A. M. 7 20
Leave Sukkur	P. M. 12 19	P. M. 7 15
„ Larkana	3 8	11 27
„ Sehwan	8 36	A. M. 7 58
Arrive Kotree	A. M. 1 48	P. M. 3 0
DOWN.		
Leave Kotree	A. M. 0 27	A. M. 11 0
„ Sehwan	5 55	P. M. 6 34
„ Larkana	11 13	A. M. 2 40
Arrive Sukkur	P. M. 1 52	6 32
Leave Rohree	3 35	P. M. 6 55
„ Bahawalpur	A. M. 4 43	3 0
Arrive Multan Cantonment	8 21	6 55

G. F. MATHEW,
Officiating Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Sukkur, the 11th January 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMCHUNDER KESSOWJEE, CRUSTNARAO BHASKERJEE, WASSOODEW RAMCHUNDER, JANARDHAN RAMCHUNDER, GANPATRAO RAMCHUNDER, RAGOONATH RAMCHUNDER, SHREECRUSTNA WASSOODEWJEE, SITTARAM WASSOODEWJEE, GUJANUND JANARDHUN, RAMCHUNDRA JANARDHAN, MORESHWAR GUNPUTRAO, VINAYECK RAGOONATH, RAMCHUNDRA GUNPUTRAO, PANDOORANG KESSOWJEE, LUXUMIBAI, widow of Narayen Kessowjee, and E. F. VIEGAS, have contracted to SELL to MOORARJEE DOONGERSEY, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 61 and containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the late Balkrisna Hurryshunker, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by the house of the late Madhoba Hurrischanderjee, and on the south by the old Hanooman Lane, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and the said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramabaee, widow and others. ALL PERSONS having claims against the said land and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 17th day of January 1880.

RIMINGTON, BORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Will be Published,

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,
Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

RUPEES:
- A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
- B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
- C—Commission.
- D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
- E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
- F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
- G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

£ STERLING:
- H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
- I—Commission.
- J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
- K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
- L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
- M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

DOLLARS:
- N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
- O—Commission.
- P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
- Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
- R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of

COOPER & Co., Bombay.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (*Cigars*)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
LONG COMMONS (*Cheroots*)	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR TRADERS ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

CABINET MAKERS.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 340.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

WANTED,

A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to erect and take charge of about 50 Cotton Looms with preparing Machinery. Candidates must send copies of their testimonials and state what pay they are willing to take. Engagement for a term of years will be required. Both Europeans and Natives are invited to apply to

"COTTON," Buxar.

VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS.

THE cheapest, surest and most efficacious remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in phials at 4, 6 and 10 annas each, by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.
Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
Laces, Maltese, and Honiton.
Mulls, Swiss Muslins.
Linens, Cambrics, Lawns.
Taylors', Coats' and Brooks' Cottons,
Needles, Pins, Bodkins,
Tapes, Cords, Braids.
Buttons, Moulds, Hooks and Eyes.
Kid, Lisle, and Silk, Gloves.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Frontings.
Organdi French Muslins.
English Printed Muslins.
French Printed Cambrics.
Best English Prints.
India Twills and Victoria Lawns.
Mulls, Nansooks and Lawns.
Long Cloths and Book Muslins.
Foulardines and Grenadines.
Serges, Homespuns and Melanges.
Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MESSRS. E. HERER & CO.,
(NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. COOPER & Co.)
MEADOW STREET, FORT BOMBAY,

BEG to solicit the kind attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen to the NEWLY ESTABLISHED MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, under the superintendence of a Parisian Dress-Maker. Messrs. E. H. & Co, beg also to draw the attention of the Public to the NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS just received.

Bombay, 8th January 1880.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N., V., November 5th, 1879.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's, and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2	0
Do. do. box of	250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster......... box of	50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1880.

THE London Money market shows great and increasing ease, the rate of discount advised in yesterday's telegram being 1¾ per cent. on 3 and 2 per cent. on 4 months' bills. The effect of this is perceptible in Consols being quoted ⅛ higher at 97⅞. French Rentes ½ higher at 116⅞, and Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ higher in Fours at 77½, and ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half which are now quoted at 85.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is quoted 1s. per quarter lower, Rapeseed partially 6d. per quarter lower. Indian Wheat, to arrive, shows a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue strong, and Reuter quotes a further advance of 1½d. per piece in 39-inch Shirtings, ⅜d. per piece in 3 lb. Madpollams and 45-inch Mulls, and ½d. per lb. in Twist.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady, sales 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats; and to-day's closing report is quiet, Surats firm, sales again 8,000, of which 800 bales were Surats. Spot quotations have not altered during the two days, but the latest private advices call arrivals slack, and judging from the American news, Monday's Liverpool market will probably come dull and lower. The receipts so far from falling off, continue to gain on last year, the total for the week ending on Friday being 19,000 over, while we start this week with an excess in the one day of 15,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. A continuance on anything approaching this scale could mean nothing short of a collapse in prices; in fact, we must look for a decline unless the figures during the next few weeks are considerably behind the same time last season, as they now show a total excess of 518,000, and if they do not begin to lose ground immediately the very largest crop estimates will be justified. Manchester is undoubtedly very strong and may be expected to afford great support to the value of the raw material for some time to come, the position of the Piece Goods trade in India being exceptionally firm; but allowing for all that *if* the production of Cotton throughout the world this year is going to exceed last by ten per cent. or more, we cannot expect the present comparatively high range of prices to be permanent.

In New York ready Mid. Uplands has receded from 12¾ to 12½ cents. and April shipment, which declined yesterday from 13·50 to 13·38 cents, is down to-day to 13·33 cents per lb.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply of cotton with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,190,000	2,154,940	2,361,800
" " " Surats	173,000	171,680	132,470
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	501,000	423,920	392,010
" London	47,000	49,200	18,950
American Afloat	270,000	213,000	386,000
E. Indian "	22,000	44,000	29,000
Total	840,000	730,120	825,960
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¼d.	5 9/16d.	6 9/16d.
" Fair Dhollera	5 13/16d.	4 5/16d.	5 5/16d.
Difference	1 7/16d.	1¼d.	1¼d.

The American Crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	130,000	111,000	151,000
" Exports to U K	69,000	81,000	97,000
" " to Continent.	37,000	40,000	60,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	3,439,600	2,936,000	2,797,000
" Export to U. K.	1,253,000	962,000	907,900
" " Continent	640,600	712,000	580,500
" Stock in the Ports	900,000	841,000	856,000
Saturday's Receipts	35,000	20,000	19,000

Bar Silver in London continues unchanged at 52 5-16d. per oz., although it has been reported that a private telegram quoted 52⅜d.

EXCHANGE.—With only a very moderate amount of private bills offering our market would probably have remained unaltered, had it not been for Calcutta, whence telegrams advised a steadier tone at 1s. 8¼d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8⅜d. for 3 months' credits. This induced a firmer feeling here with a partial advance of 1-32d. in ready Bank Bills, but otherwise there has been no quotable change, and the Banks continue to the full as ready buyers of future delivery as they were yesterday. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 5-32d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
France	3 "	2·14½	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 1-16d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steadier at, Fours Rs. 92½ to ⅝, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101⅜ to ½.

The SHARE market has been firm although not particularly active. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 695. Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 10 as also have Berar Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firmer owing to the improvement in local made Goods and Yarns. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Great Eastern, and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 12½ per share in Oriental. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 20 higher.

COTTON this morning opened pretty firm, at yesterday's prices, but it soon became apparent that there was more disposition to sell than buy, and during the day a decline of about Re. 1 per candy was established, at which a fair business was done, saying it was Saturday and a mail day. We now quote:—

Good Omra,	January delivery	Rs. 242	per candy.
"	February "	238	"
"	March "	234	"
Good Broach	"	250	"
" Dhollera,	April "	231	"

SEEDS.—Linseed continues dull with no buyers at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for ready. Rapeseed is nominal in value with nothing doing. For gingelly a fair enquiry prevails at previous prices.

FREIGHTS.—The Liverpool market which was very dull before has certainly not been improved by the announcement that we are shortly to have the Cunard Company's steamers as an addition to our already pretty liberal supply of regular steam liners. Very few engagements have been made to-day, and we now quote 35s. per ready and 32s. 6d. for forward shipment. For Marseilles and Genoa 42s. 6d. is quoted for ready, but the S. S. Vortigern has been fixed for February-March loading at 40s. per ton, payable here. For Trieste and Venice 40s. is the current quotation.

PIECE GOODS.—Although the disparity betwixt prices here and in Manchester at the existing level of Exchange still prevents arrival business being practicable to a large extent, an active trade is passing in the bazaar, the clearances to-day being estimated at about 500 packages, while prices are quite ¼ to 1 anna per piece higher. In local Good and Yarns there is also a very large business doing at a further advance of ¼ anna per lb.

COALS continue very firm. For cargoes to arrive a fair demand prevails, but there are now no sellers, the decline in homeward freights rendering it very difficult to get tonnage outwards.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for week ending 13th January as compared with that for 3rd January:—

	3rd Jan. Rs.	A.	P.	13th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,200	0	0	22,90,100	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,36,07,582	7	2	2,22,49,862	11	4
Other Deposits	2,42,66,700	0	3	3,24,54,949	11	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	17,13,195	2	4	13,41,406	12	4
Sundries	16,52,509	13	6	11,94,118	6	7
Rs.	7,31,30,187	7	4	7,95,30,437	9	9
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	86,78,248	0	0	1,01,38,982	8	[illegible]
Loans on Govt. Securities	63,44,835	1	8	67,96,224	7	[illegible]
Credits on ditto	60,48,727	11	2	54,49,123	5	7
Bills Discounted	1,27,82,732	5	8	1,17,48,288	6	9
Balances with other Banks	4,87,784	11	0	4,83,986	6	[illegible]
Bullion				27,578	7	[illegible]
Dead Stock	9,75,261	6	8	9,81,078	3	[illegible]
Stamps	6,983	1	0	8,929	11	[illegible]
Sundries	2,72,322	7	4	5,24,442	2	[illegible]
Cash at Head Office	1,87,22,561	3	0	2,29,31,111	5	7
Do. at Branches	1,87,61,631	7	10	2,04,10,692	10	5
Rs.	7,31,30,187	7	4	7,95,30,437	9	9

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th Jan. 1880.

Open 1,275½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,03,078	0	0
Merchandise	3,63,648	0	0
Telegraph	961	0	0
Total Rs.	4,67,687	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles Total Rs.	5,42,697	11	3
Decrease	75,010	11	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. TUNIS, 886 tons, Captain J. W. Irvine sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, in ballast.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 201 deck passengers.

THE s. s. CYGNUS, 1,070 tons, Captain E. J. Penney arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Newcastle (12th Dec.), with a cargo of 1,995 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. D. O. Davison, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Roberts, one Comrt. Surveyor, Mr. Bright, and 96 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvee.—The Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Mylne. For Kurrachee—Mrs. Hughes, and 100 deck for Coast ports. The same Co.'s s. s. Ethiopia, 1314 tons, Captain G. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Lieut. Col. Adock. For Rutnagiri—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson. For Carwar.—Mr. T. Chambers. For Vingorla.—The Hon. F. Colborne, and 35 deck for Coast ports. And also the same Company's s. s. Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W. D. Mudie, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Australia with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Waresmaid, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Bussom, Mr. Ploce, Mr. Koonhill, Mr Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Crowther.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, R. N., sailed yesterday for Natal for drafts of 62nd Foot and families of 6th Dragoon Guards, via Mauritius, for coal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Cygnus (s)	Penny	Newcastle, Dec 12.
	India (s)	Dougherty	Bussorah, Jan 4.
	Tanjore (s)	Mudie	Melbourne, Dec 26.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Mandvie, Jan 15.
	Alva	DeSouza	Hongkong, Nov 16.
18	Peshawar (s)	White	Shanghai, Dec 26.
	Glamis	Rollo	Shield, Sept 18.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Parson	Portsmouth, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Barbura	Pritchard	Amhurst.
	Lady Cairns	Carnell	Sandheads.
	Countess of Kintore	Edwards	Rangoon.
	Lakefield	Jones	Elephant Point.
	Keerataroodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Tunis (s)	Irvine	Hongkong.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Venice.
	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.
	Ethiopia (s)	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Grant	Natal.
	Sirdhana (s)	Ker	Calcutta.

The steamer Pachamba, Turner, to K. Coast and Kurrachee obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Lombardy, to China.
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool and Newyork.
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cicero s—2 bales wall papers, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee; 5 bags corks, Sawyer and Co; 50 cases stout, Muncherjee Bazonjee; 25 cases stout, Ardaseer Jamsetjee; 1 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 301 bundles steel, C H B Forbes and Co; 11 boxes plate glass, Abdoolally Essoofally; 25 cases slates, and 2 casks hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.

Italia s—90 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 50 cases tobacco pipes, Essoofally Russooljee; 40 drums linseed oil, E A Curtim; 280 barrels alum, Toolsidass Khimjee; 50 casks porter and 250 casks beer, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Royal Marry s—24 boxes window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 359 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 250 cases old tom, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 4 casks paints, Abdoolcader Abdoolhoosein; 35 barrels dry whiting, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 6 casks stationer, Ebram Budroodin; 73 kegs iron nails and 13 packages hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.

Lombardy s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Overdale—6 casks earthen inkstands, H D Fisher and Co.

Teviot s—20 casks china clay, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ganges s—13 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales wool Jairam Sewjee; 57 bales cotton dropping, Essajee Allibhoy; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 80 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 51 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Veljjee; 58 bales cotton, Coorpall Hursee; 500 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 158 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Italia s—2,700 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 81 bales wool, Govindram Dawarkadass; 75 bales wool, Mothe Jaitha; 85 bales wool, Khuttow Mathoora; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 59 bales wool, Luckmedas Khimjee.

Speke Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—5 bales silver coins, Rs 33,900, The Natsonal Bank.

oFR NEW YORK.

Italia s—40 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and C .

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—25 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—12 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—11 cwts olibanum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; ¾ cwts E tusks, S N Tulatee; 12 cwts raisins, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 25 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 23 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 66½ chests opium, N I Abraham; 105 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ cwts E teeth, Jairazabhoy Peerbhoy; 31 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—125 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ chests, opium, Hurdial Kedarmull; 20 chests opium, N G Abraham; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 86 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th January 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·902
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8.	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	173.

* From midnight to midnight

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Mazagon Company, Limited,—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit 630-79.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

628-79—A F Turner—Cajee Futtaymahamed bin Cajee Noormahamed and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

629-79—Bhaishunker and D—Jewandass Ebjee Sewjee vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

632-79—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Memon Mahamedbhoy Vabbhoy—M M Munshi.

642-79—Craigie, L and O—The Victoria Manufacturing Company Limited, Burry Bhanjee.

643-79—Craigie L and O—The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited vs Hurry Bhanjee.

644-79—Balkrishna and B—Wamon Kashinath Joshi and another vs Wassudeo Withoba and others—Craigie L and O.

645-79—Bhaishunker and D—(for pauper)—Dinbai vs Itchola Vundrawandass and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo and others—Pestonjee K—Part heard.

186-79—A F Turner—Chunsaper Rayappa vs Ballappa Andappa Shetty—Khunderao M.

2-76—Jefferson and P—Kevulbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Hutheesing—Shamrao P.

250-79—Khunderao M—Guncshdass Jairamdass and others vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Baloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.

406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bhicajee.

620-79—Jefferson and P—D M de Silva vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Khokra.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Lassalle, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 16.

MacMuller, Surg Major, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Burroughs, Surg, on leave from Deesa.
Buckle, Captain, R A., on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Leach, Captain, R A, on duty, to Cape.
Taylor, Major, R A, on leave, to England.
Smith, Major, Pol Dept, on duty, to Kandahar.
Kerr, Major, 3rd Madras Cavalry, from furlough, to Madras.
Colborne, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Belgaum.
Swine, Lieut, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 18.

Batcheler, Col, Forest Dept, from furlough, to Lahore.
Turton, Col, 5th Regt, to join, to Akola.
Williams, Lieut Col, 2nd Madras N I, from leave, to Kamptee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th January, 1880.

The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No					
No	1085	Vol	S Hodgett	to B	Company.
"	1086	"	J Fido	to B	"
"	1087	"	J O'Connors	to B	"
"	1082	"	G Muirhead	to E	"
"	1083	"	E George	to E	"
"	1084	"	P S Menezes	to D	"
"	1088	"	A Perkins	to D	"
"	1089	"	E Wood	to B	"
"	1090	"	J Eyndhoven	to C	

2 No 803 Vol A Irvine C Company, is temporarily attached to H Company at his own request.

3 Members of the Corps will attend Government House on Wednesday, 21st inst, in uniform. Red parade dress to be worn.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY 1880.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 19th, 11h. 39·5m., A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Jan. Mon. 19	......	6 38	5 43	3 57 m 5 10 a	10 43 m 10 34 a
Tues. 20	......	6 38	5 44	4 34 m 6 29 a	11 39 m
Wed. 21	......	6 38	5 45	5 21 m 8 6 a	0 7 m 0 39 a
Th. 22	......	6 37	5 45	6 22 m 9 14 a	1 45 m 1 38 a
Fri. 23	......	6 37	5 46	7 37 m 9 54 a	2 56 m 2 27 a
Sat. 24	......	6 37	5 46	8 52 m 10 27 a	3 44 m 3 13 a
Sun. 25	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 47	9 44 m 10 57 a	4 18 m 3 52 a

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEFFERT—January 14th, at Wurdha, C. P, the wife of G. G. Geffert, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOBBS—BELL-WHITEFORD—January 17th, at Shahabad Deccan, by the Reverend Charles Pelly, Chaplain of Bolarum, Richard Stewart, second son of Major General Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps (Retired), to Isabella Margaret Malloch Bell-Whiteford, eldest daughter of Reverend Geo. Bell, of Walkerton Ontario, Canada, and niece of William Whiteford, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, London.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1880.

A SECOND Bombay Brigade, in addition to that of General Burrows, has been suddenly ordered to the front. A telegram was received on Friday from the Government of India, directing that two regiments of Bombay Cavalry —the Poona Horse and the 2nd Sind Horse—two regiments of native infantry—the 9th and the 10th—and the 2·7th Fusiliers, now stationed at Colaba, should be despatched at once to the Sind frontier, for the relief of Bengal troops now serving in Southern Afghanistan. We believe that the 3rd Cavalry are also under orders for the front; while the 78th Highlanders, now at Poona, have been warned to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice. Although the alleged motive of this new demand for aid from the military resources of the Bombay Presidency is to complete the transfer to the control of the Bombay Government of all the military operations in Southern Afghanistan, it can hardly be doubted that the Bombay troops are really intended to reinforce General Stewart, and enable him to take the offensive vigorously in the direction of either Ghazni or Herat. Ghazni is at present the chief point of resistance in Afghanistan, and, as the completion of the railway to the foot of the hills of Baluchistan greatly facilitates the strengthening of the Kandahar column by setting the beasts of burden in the Sind desert free for the transport of troops and stores through and above the Bolan Pass, it is probable that Kandahar will henceforth be used as the principal basis of operations instead of Kabul, where the sorely tried force of General Roberts will have enough to do for some time to come in recruiting its strength. General Stewart has a strong battering train with his carefully nursed column, and we may fairly hope that he will soon receive instructions to take it on to Ghazni. Sir Richard Temple, therefore, who leaves for the front on the 27th inst. with Sir Robert Sandeman, may have the gratification of organizing a successful campaign before he goes home to stand for East Worcestershire.

THE Administration Report of the Cotton Frauds Department for the year 1878-79 is now issued, and with the usual tables of statistics. One of the most important matters connected with the report is the statement of receipts and expenditure, the former amounting to Rs. 79,534, while the latter was no less than Rs. 1,43,805—that is, the expenses of the Department were, as near as may be, double the receipts. This, or something like it, has been going on for some time, a large balance which had accrued to the good in the years of large cotton shipments, having been used as a reserve fund to meet the deficiencies of subsequent years. This cannot, however, go on much longer, as the cash balance is now reduced to Rs. 1,49,676, and two years more at the best will see it exhausted. It is certain that the present fees will not support the Department, and any increase, in the face of the increased dues which are likely to follow the purchase of the foreshore and the use of the dock, is quite out of the question. The trade would protest most strongly against any additional burdens being laid upon business in these times of close competition, and however strongly one or two members of Government support this Act against the wish of the merchants themselves, it is scarcely possible that the merchants will be forced to submit to any increased charge for the maintenance of the Cotton Department.

The report gives the usual list of prosecutions and convictions, one of which commands especial notice from having come within the knowledge of most of our merchants here. We are told by the Bombay Inspector that there occurred in Bombay in May last a case of adulteration, in which he found it necessary to prosecute; that a native merchant had pressed at Colaba forty bales of Persian and Khundwa cotton mixed, and that "as he agreed that the bales should be stamped "*mixed*, it was presumed that the mixture was "not made for a fraudulent purpose, and the bales "were allowed to leave the mill premises." The bales were, however, offered as Nuggur cotton, the stamp "mixed" having been effaced, and the native merchant was prosecuted and his cotton confiscated. "The result of the above case has "had a very sensible effect in discouraging the "mixture of different varieties of cotton at the "Bombay presses." From these last lines it is acknowledged that the mixing of different kinds of cotton has been going on, and is now only "discouraged." We will tell the story of the case as it occurred. This mixture of Persian and Indian cotton was going on the greater part of last season, and thousands of bales were so pressed and very few had a stamp "mixed" put upon them; further, this stamp, was of no use; a very little chunam could obliterate it without the slightest difficulty. In May last a partner of one of our leading firms bought a large quantity of this cotton, not being aware of its mixed quality. Having been informed during the day of the quality of the cotton, he refused to accept it, and the result was a representation of the matter to the cotton Frauds Department, who then undertook the prosecution. Had it not been, however, for the intervention of a friend the whole quantity would have been shipped to Liverpool, and the employés of the highly paid Cotton Frauds Department would have done nothing to discourage mixing. To claim any credit for this performance is certainly disingenuous, for so far as the Cotton Frauds Department was concerned, it only moved when the merchant, having learned of the mixture through other parties, called attention to it, though the whole parcel was pressed under inspection; and the stamping of a few bales "mixed,"—a precaution not authorized by the Act,—seems to have been, as might have been expected, quite useless as a protection to merchants. The Bombay Inspector acknowledges in this report that "in "the past season the amount of mixing of "varieties carried on in Bombay was greater "than it had ever been known to be before."

But what is the Department doing now? Are these Government officials not aware that a mixture of cotton is going on now here in Bombay and in Broach "before their very faces?" Khandeish cotton is brought in the *kuppas* and mixed and ginned with Broach and sold as machine-ginned Broach, a process which pays the "mixer" a good profit? The officers of the Department in Broach must know that cotton is not received from Khandeish merely for ginning, for this long railway journey would cost too much for that purpose merely. We have nothing to say against this practice of mixing; it is a matter of interest to the merchants only, but we have always protested against a useless Department maintained by a tax on the trade, and we bring the matter forward to show that the Department is useless except to prosecute miserable natives up country, and to institute now and then a prosecution in Bombay when a case, unnoticed by themselves, has been forced on their attention by others. If the Department were of any use, it would have called public attention to the fact that Khandeish cotton in the seed was going in thousands of *docras* direct to the Broach districts, and merchants would be warned against buying Khandeish cotton ginned in Broach as Machine-ginned Broach. We wonder what the Cotton Frauds officials in Khandeish think is the reason of *kuppas* being shipped direct to a cotton country like Broach? Has the old adage of "carrying coals "to Newcastle" never occurred to them? And, then, the officials of the same Department in Broach; we wonder if they are trying to solve the problem of bringing from *kuppas* Khandeish when they have so much of their own on the spot; and then if the cotton is wanted, why does it not go cleaned? We find in the report before us mention of a number of convictions for "fraudulently mixing different varieties of cotton in "one bale," and for "ginning different varieties "together" obtained in one town, from which Khandeish *kuppas* are going daily—and went last year too—to Broach, shipped from this station on the G. I. P. Railway on through receipts to the station on the Baroda line. The Commissioner in his report naively writes:—"There "appears to be a tendency of the American variety "to supersede the indigenous cotton in Khan"deish;" certainly there is: the native cotton won't gin to look like Broach. We shall not be surprised to see all Khandeish covered with American cotton seed, with the result of increasing enormously the out turn of *Broach cotton!* Attention has been lately called to the large receipts of Broach cotton compared with the details furnished by the Department. If the Khandeish cotton sent to Broach were taken into the calculation, a portion of the discrepancy might be accounted for. The Cotton Frauds Department is kept up professedly in order to maintain the quality of Indian cotton, which the trade are considered incompetent to do. Therefore, as Broach cotton is by far the best quality shipped from India, this new method of increasing the supply of this quality of cotton is much to be commended!

Assuredly the Government ought to be satisfied now that the mercantile community have only asked what was reasonable in asking for the abolition of this expensive and useless Department. It is not paying its way; in two years it must cease, or an extra tax be levied on the trade. There is money now in hand to compensate all the employés for loss of employment, and they should be sent on their way rejoicing that the Department was given up while in funds to supplement the pay which the trade had been compelled to give them for nearly twenty years. There are a good many valuable tables of statistics in this report which can be continued for the information of Government and of trade under the orders of the collectors of the districts.

THE Cunard, one of the first steam ship companies in the world, intends starting a branch line between Liverpool and Bombay almost immediately. The first thought of the Anglo-Indian on hearing this is what effect the enterprise will have on the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company? It certainly will, we think, have a decided effect in inducing the directors to reduce their present high passage tariff. The P. and O. make large profits from their passengers fares, but their vessels are not always full. To induce larger numbers to go by this line and also to insure the loyalty of their present customers, the directors would act wisely to lower their rates. A great many respectable people think Rs. 500 quite sufficient to pay for a fifteen days voyage, and when they are asked more they grumble, or go by another line. If the P. and O. Company were at once to reduce the passage money to this limit they would secure to themselves all the first class Anglo-Indian passengers between Bombay and Europe. We all wish well to the P. and O. Company and none of us like to part with an old friend for sordid considerations. Still people will buy passages, like everything else, in the cheapest market. It behoves every steamship company in these days of brisk competition to consider its ways and reconsider its fares. Irrespective of this consideration, which affects the shareholders of steam companies and their prospective customers individually, the announcement of this new departure of the Cunard line has a wider public interest as an indication that the long talked of revival of trade is becoming a reality.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH while Resident at Muscat was summoned to India by telegraph to take up the position of political officer at Kandahar. He arrived in Bombay a few days ago, and he has now left for Kandahar. He will relieve Major St. John, who will proceed to Asterabad to take up his duties as Consul at that Caspian port. Major Euan Smith stopped at Government House while in Bombay, and he had the advantage before proceeding to Kandahar of comparing notes with Sir R. Sandeman as well as with Sir Richard Temple with regard to the politics of Western Afghanistan.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been most indefatigable lately in opening docks and laying foundation stones of buildings, but we notice that no ceremony has yet taken place regarding the laying of the corner or foundation stone of the new G. I. P. Railway Terminus, a building that will be of much importance, and we suppose one of the largest of its kind in the world, at all events out of Europe. The building, which is to cost, we believe, something like twenty-five lacs of rupees, is already three or four feet above ground, and we would suggest that the authorities take the opportunity of inviting H. E. the Governor to lay a corner stone before his departure for Sind, or we imagine it will be too late after his return.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Calcutta, where he was closeted with the Viceroy. He is at present stopping at Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of 13 guns was fired on the occasion of his arrival.

ATTENDANCE AT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to enquire through your columns as to the qualifications necessary to admit of attendance at His Excellency the Governor's levees. A good deal of difference of opinion exists at present as to who should, and who should not, attend these, in the absence of any acknowledged rules on the subject. Can it be that the matter is left entirely to the good sense of the public? If so, then the presumption is, that any one of the community possessing more impudence than diffidence can attend.

Representatives of a doubtful class have, I am told, not been wanting at some of His Excellency's levees. But what else can be expected if there are no generally known restrictions on the subject of attendance?

Bombay, Jan. 17. QUERY.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"The University had at its commencement of course to look to the general public whence to choose its directors, and it was not until a comparatively late period that it had men who had grown up within its borders, that could claim to take a part in its management. But *that time has now come*, and the claimants are now increasing in numbers yearly, and I venture to think that the views which the Syndicate are now about to lay before Government, that steps should be taken to secure in future the presence in the Senate of a greater proportion of graduates of this University, and further to limit the selection of others to those who have distinguished themselves in their literary or professional careers, are most wise."

Such were the words uttered by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Gibbs, at the Convocation for conferring degrees, on the 28th January last, which elicited repeated and prolonged cheers from the thousand graduates and under-graduates then assembled. Sixteen nominations by two special *Gazettes* have since been made to the Fellowships of the University, but strange as it may seem, the name of *not one of the six hundred* graduates appears among them.

Certainly, sir, last Saturday's *Gazette* would not have been much swelled out of its usual proportions by a few of the most distinguished *chums* of the University being selected to become working members of their *alma mater*. I cannot believe that such a selection has been studiously avoided, and it will be a very gracious act on the part of H. E. the Chancellor, if, before the ensuing Convocation, a few nominations to University Fellowships are made from among its graduates.

Jan. 12. LL.B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Plot and Passion," 9 p.m.
Esplanade Bandstand, Band of the 9th Regiment N. I., 5 p. m.
Victoria Gardens, Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 5 p.m.
Waverley Billiard Rooms, match of Pyramids, Roberts v. Amateur, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—It is notified for the information of the public that the Money Order Office on the first floor, General Post Office, will be open for the issue and payment of orders from 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, instead of from 12 noon to 5 p. m. 2. Money Order applications will be received at the Branch Offices at the hours specified above. 3. Foreign Money Order applications cannot, however, be received for transmission to Europe after 3 p.m. on Saturday (mail day.)

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Charleroy	Panne.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppé.
Selection	Madame L'Archiduc	Offenbach.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Quadrille	Auf Der Moldan	Knobloch.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	Blue Bells of Scotland	J Schmuck.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Quadrille	St Patrick's	H Laurent.
Galop	Frieden Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Peer Mahomed, a day labourer on board the steam ship Teviot, had one of his legs broken on board that vessel by the fall of a bale of cotton. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Abdoola Rahimon was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of linseed, valued Re. 1, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Essoo Bhowanee and two other boatmen were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of carrying excess passengers in their respective boats. One of the prisoners was fined Rs. 20 and the other two Rs. 10 each.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of a prisoner, named Bappoo Najook, who died from natural causes. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 17th instant:—Horses, 4 lame, 2 broken knees; bullocks, 4 lame, 2 emaciated, 1 tumour on neck. Total number of cases 14, amount of fines Rs. 27.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Albion Place touching the death of Sergeant George Croft, a drill instructor of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps, who died on that morning suddenly from apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Jannoo Juggoo, a labourer, who died from injuries sustained on the previous day while at work at Nowrojee Hill quarry, by a quantity of earth and stones falling upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EXTORTION.—Bbal Govind Deenah, a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman, Ajoodeen Unnooman, and Bismilla Imaum Khan, also a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Webb on three separate charges of extorting money from three different parties by using physical force and illegal confinement. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other prisoner to six months' similar imprisonment.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—On Friday last the S. S. Cicero was hauled alongside the jetty for the purpose of having some six ton pieces of machinery (tender frames, &c.,) discharged by the large crane. The S. S. Hudson from Middlesboro, with railway material, entered the dock in the afternoon and was berthed alongside the east wharf. She grazed the south entrance wall while hauling in, and damaged one of her plates splitting it to the length of twelve inches on the port side, abaft the bluff of her bow and about five feet above her water line. The dock gates were again opened at 2 a.m. on Saturday to permit four padows to leave and eight padows to enter the dock for the purpose of transhipment of cargo.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 10th January, 1880, was 89,771 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 41,491. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1879 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 10th Jan., 1880.	Week ending 11th Jan., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 56,867	Mds 23,563	Mds 33,304	...
Amount	Rs. 61,608	Rs. 23,252	Rs. 38,356	...
WHEAT— Weight	Mds 11,620	Mds 25,997	..	Mds 14,377
Amount	Rs. 6,739	Rs. 16,214	..	Rs. 9,475
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN— Weight	Mds 1,84,219	Mds 2,48,072	..	..
Amount	Rs. 89,691	Rs. 1,96,817	..	..
LINSEED— Weight	Mds 5,891	..	Mds 6,935	..
Amount	Rs. 2,788	..	..	..
TEELSEED— Weight	Mds 59,603	... *	...	Rs. 68,267
Amount	Rs. 33,993	...	..	..
OTHER SEEDS— Weight	Mds 5,794	..	..	..
Amount	Rs. 2,078	..	..	..
SUGAR AND JAGGERY— Weight	Mds 9,870	... †	..	..
Amount	Rs. 6,195	..	..	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 46,538	Mds 39,067	Mds 7,471	..
Amount	Rs. 22,051	Rs. 19,355	Rs. 2,696	..
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 1,619	Mds. 139	Mds 1,480	..
Amount	Rs. 3,891	Rs. 339	Rs. 3,552	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 20,984	Mds 16,693	Mds 4,291	..
Amount	Rs. 31,443	Rs. 25,141	Rs. 6,302	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 1,88,463	Mds 1,47,666	Mds 50,667	..
Amount	Rs. 1,02,981	Rs. 1,23,831	..	Rs. 14,655
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 5,90,968	Mds 5,01,197	Mds 89,771	..
Amount	Rs. 3,63,458	Rs. 4,04,949	..	Rs. 41,491

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " " "General Goods."

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th January, 1880, was 12,368 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 5,025. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 10th Jan., 1880.	Week ending 11th Jan., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 2,274	Mds 1,754	Mds 520	..
Amount	Rs. 1,101	Rs. 1,129	...	Rs. 28
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 48,876	Mds 78,206	...	Mds 29,330
Amount	Rs. 11,901	Rs. 22,631	...	Rs. 10,730
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 24,246	Mds. 16,482	Mds 7,764	..
Amount	Rs. 11,194	Rs. 9,614	Rs. 1,580	..
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 687	Mds 122	Mds. 565	..
Amount	Rs. 481	Rs. 307	Rs. 174	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 5,417	Mds 4,780	Mds 637	..
Amount	Rs. 6,324	Rs. 4,041	Rs. 2,283	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 55,241	Mds 28,572	Mds 26,669	..
Amount	Rs. 13,362	Rs. 5,112	Rs. 8,250	..
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 10,356	Mds 5,768	Mds. 4,588	..
Amount	Rs. 2,139	Rs. 1,462	Rs. 677	..
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 3,998	Mds 6,531	..	Mds 2,533
Amount	Rs. 1,506	Rs. 3,589	..	Rs. 2,083
DRY FRUIT— Weight	Mds 9,544	Mds 12,213	..	Mds 2,669
Amount	Rs. 3,367	Rs. 5,614	..	Rs. 2,247
FRUITS & VEG.— Weight	Mds 6,361	Mds 3,810	Mds 2,551	..
Amount	Rs. 1,789	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 671	..
MOURA— Weight	Mds 14,238	Mds 3,143	Mds 11,095	..
Amount	Rs. 3,502	Rs. 656	Rs. 2,846	..
TIMBER— Weight	Mds 6,281	Mds 10,888	..	Mds 4,607
Amount	Rs. 1,389	Rs. 3,406	..	Rs. 2,017
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 73,119	Mds 76,001	..	Mds 2,882
Amount	Rs. 24,354	Rs. 28,805	..	Rs. 4,451
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 260,638	Mds 248,270	Mds. 12,368	..
Amount	Rs. 82,409	Rs. 87,434	..	Rs. 5,025

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

ON Saturday afternoon the employés of the *Bombay Gazette* presented to Mr. Maclean, late Proprietor and Editor of that paper, an illuminated address and a silver goblet. The ceremony took place in the office, all the employés being present.

The presentation was made by Mr. I. Weir, Manager, who spoke as follows:—

Mr. Maclean,—It was with great reluctance that I undertook to occupy the prominent position which I do in to-day's ceremony. Amongst the employés of the *Bombay Gazette* are not a few who have served you during the whole of your sojourn in India, and I almost felt as if it were out of place that one who had been in your employment for only about six months should have had the honour of being made the medium of so much good will; but even in that short time, and although you were for the greater part of the six months in England, I could not, and did not, fail to realise that I enjoyed the privilege of being counted amongst the employés of one whom it would be a pleasure, as well as a delight, to serve. When I came here and found the zeal with which all your interests were attended to, I felt that I was in the employment of a good master. Mr. Nana Bapoojee and Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, I may specially refer to. The hearty manner with which they entered into any project which had for its object the advancement of the *Gazette* was enough to fill any one with energy. But while I specially mention these two, I do not intend to overlook the claims of the heads of the other departments; for all seemed to have only a single eye to your advantage. Many complaints are made by employers as to the bad qualities displayed by their employés, but it does not require a very great insight into human nature to enable one to discern that masters have to a very great extent the making of their own servants; and I do not think a higher meed of praise could be paid to any employer of labour than the bare statement that a number of his employés had been in his service for nearly a quarter of a century; and this, Sir, can be said of you. I need not endeavour to refer to the main incidents of your career in India. Doubtless, before you leave Bombay, many who know you much better than I do will have an opportunity of speaking of you in your public capacity. I shall now take the opportunity of reading this address, which has been prepared by one of your employés (Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter):—

Bombay, 17th January, 1880.

To JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, Esq.,
Late Proprietor and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—On your approaching departure for Europe, all the employés in the *Bombay Gazette* office, who but a few weeks ago had the pleasure of calling you their master, feel it to be a duty, as well as a privilege, to express their hearty good wishes for your future happiness and prosperity in the pleasant society of those most near and dear to you.

In connection with the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, you have run a brilliant career for a period of no less than twenty years, and although at times you had experienced an ebb and a flow in the tide of fortune, we feel happy to know that your career, long ere its close in this city, has been crowned with a success which might well stimulate the exertions of others in the paths of journalism. Your boast it has been—an admittedly justifiable boast—that, in your journalistic life, you "served the public, and the public only." The public voice of India has recognised the valuable character of that service, and has ratified your declaration; while, even in private life, several of us have repeatedly heard within the past few weeks an echo of the voice of the Public Press; and the remark has circulated freely everywhere in these words—"Mr. Maclean's departure will be a loss to this country." Public opinion has set its stamp upon you as a man of mark among our most prominent citizens. Your services in the administration of the Municipal affairs of the city, as a member of the Municipal Corporation, and as Chairman of the Town Council, have been acknowledged to be most valuable; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have recognised your advocacy of the interests of the trade of the port by electing you an honorary member of their body; while your views and opinions as a journalist, in support of British rule in India, have been marked by ability, which has gained for the *Bombay Gazette* the position of one of the most influential newspapers in this country.

In your private life as the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, we have found reasons to make us truly thankful to you for your uniformly kind treatment of us. You have been at all times prompt to encourage and reward merit. Some of us have occasionally been the recipients of your liberal-hearted bounty without applying for it. If you have been very liberal to reward, you have at the same time been very slow to punish. It is within the experience of some of us that, when a fault had been committed, and when your own interest would have dictated severity being adopted towards the offender, your generous instincts overcame your resolution to be strict in punishment; and your wrath, temporarily roused, was found to be not much worse than your kindly smile, for we know that your good nature in the end prevailed—

"As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine still."

You have been to us not only lenient generally, but kind and indulgent in your treatment of us.

These are among the reasons, dear Sir, for which the severance of your connection is viewed with much regret by us. With the public we might say that your departure will be a loss to us. In wishing you a pleasant voyage, and happiness, and prosperity in your native land, we beg your acceptance of this silver cup as a slight token of our respect and esteem.—We remain, Dear Sir, your obedient servants.

In presenting this address I have, in the name of all the employés of the *Bombay Gazette*, to express the wish that your career in England may be even more successful and brilliant than it has been in India; and may the goblet, which is the work of native artists, often bring to your recollection the part which the natives of India have had, under you, as their architect, in the building up of the *Bombay Gazette*. The souls of those who have had charge of this testimonial have been so absorbed in you, the central object of their affections, that I fear they have omitted to make any special mention of Mrs. Maclean. But she cannot fail to realise that the silver goblet is for your joint use, or rather for the ornamentation of your joint household. But, pray, do not measure the extent of the feeling which prompted the presentation by the intrinsic value of the gift, for in this case, I can assure you, it is only a very faint index indeed.

In reply Mr. Maclean, who was visibly affected, said:—My friends, I am deeply touched by your affectionate address, and I accept with pleasure the handsome present you offer me, because I am persuaded that this is an act of voluntary and sincere good will on your part. I have seen the charge made against me, by people who do not know me, that I am an enemy to the people of this country. Your address shows that at all events I have maintained kindly personal relations with the natives in my employment, and that you, who have had the best opportunities of judging of my character and work, have not formed an unfavourable opinion of me. With the exception of one or two members of the literary staff, the whole organisation of this office is native, and there is indeed hardly any of the English industries introduced into this country that natives have taken so eagerly to, or that they have learnt to work so well, as the printing press. No man could wish to have in his employment quieter, steadier, or more loyal and devoted servants than the natives who have worked with me so pleasantly and harmoniously for many years in the *Bombay Gazette* office, and I am glad to acknowledge my obligations to them for helping to bring the paper through times of difficulty, and to bring it to its present state of prosperity. I thank Mr. Weir for the kind expressions he has used, in your name, in speaking of my wife. To her loving help, careful management, and constant endeavours to keep me from ever feeling discouraged or disappointed with my life in India, I attribute in a very great measure the happy change which has taken place of late years in my circumstances and prospects. Her regret at leaving India is, I may say, unqualified; and I am sure she will be delighted if any turn of fortune should bring us back to Bombay among so many familiar and friendly faces. I thank you one and all, and more especially Mr. Nana Bapoojee, whose name has been almost as closely identified with the *Bombay Gazette* as my own, Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, and Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, the superintendent of the printing press, for your zealous and faithful service. I hope you will continue to serve your new employer with the same efficiency, and that I shall bear nothing but good accounts of you all. Wherever I am, I shall cherish grateful recollections of all I owe to Bombay and to you. I now wish you all good-bye, and will ask you to join in cheering the toast of "Prosperity to the *Bombay Gazette*."

Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter having wished Mr. and Mrs. Maclean a safe journey,

A venerable compositor drank to their health.

Garlands, bouquets, and rose water having been bestowed upon the guests, they left the office amid loud cheers and earnest wishes for their future well-being.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain George Parsons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which she left on the 20th December, Malta 30th, Port Said 3rd January, Suez 5th, and Aden 11th. During the voyage 6 children were died. The Jumna brought 36 officers, 15 ladies, and 4 children, and also 1,066 men, 76 women and 105 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Capt R Garth, 14th Hussars.
Lieut G M Palmes and wife, 14th Hussars.
2nd Lieut H W Mitchell, 14th Hussars.
Bt Maj W Cox, 2-13th Foot.
Lieut L L Steele, 2-15th Foot.
Maj C E L Blcett and wife, 2-22nd Foot.
Capt E Nesbitt and wife, 33rd Foot.
Bt Maj A J Tufnell, 34th Foot.
Qr-Mr S Cordue, 40th Foot.
Capt A C Money, 43rd Foot.
Lieut J W Thompson, 44th Foot.
Capt H G Lefroy, 44th Foot.
Lieut T J P Kelly, 44th Foot.
Lieut J W M Macartney, 54th Foot.
Capt A F H Mitchell Innes, 4-60th Foot.
Capt H A H Ward, 4-60th Foot.
2nd Lieut Kaye, 4-60th Foot.
" R S Alexander, 88th Foot.
2nd Lieut E A Grubbe, 88th Foot.
Lieut J Boyle, 89th Foot.
2nd Lieut R E D Campbell, 89th Foot.
2nd Lieut A D C Pond, 100th Foot.
Lieut C E Peirse, 1st W I Regt.
Lieut G B O'Donnell and wife, 1st W I Regt.
Sur-Maj A D Gulland, AMD.
" W L Farmer, A M D.
Surg J Latchford, wife and 2 children, A M D.
Lieut J C F Gordon and wife, B S C.
Capt J M Hunter, B S C.
Lieut T H Eyre, wife and child, B S C.
Capt G Lecky and wife, MSC.
Lieut R C Sherard, M S C.
Surg M Robinson and wife, M M S.
Capt R Meredith, wife and child, 1-6th Foot.
Lieut T H Haughton, 1st W I Regt.
2nd Lieut. J H Dyer, 17th Lancers.
Maj F S LeGrice (wife of), R A.
Capt A Reaford (wife of), R A.
Capt E Wighton (wife of), R A.
Capt N Groyme (wife of), 63rd Foot.
Surg G E B Burroughs (wife of), B M C.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the sub-committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Memorial fund was held on Saturday afternoon last at the Municipal offices for the consideration of Dr. Blaney's proposal for the establishment of an Industrial School. A meeting of the general committee was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs some months ago, when a proposal was made by Dr. Blaney for the establishment of an Industrial School was referred for consideration to a sub-committee, which met on Saturday last. On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas was called to the chair; and the other members present were the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Muhomed Ali Rogay, Sarabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Reghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoojee, Kaikhosroo N. Kabraji, and Dr. T. Blaney. It was stated that Rs. 40,000 in all had been subscribed, of which Rs. 35,000 had been paid in. Dr. Blaney spoke in favour of the establishment of an Industrial School, for which he had taken the trouble to get plans and estimates prepared. The machinery to be ordered from England for the school would cost Rs. 20,000, and the building would cost Rs. 8,500, total Rs. 28,500; and the question before the sub-committee was whether they could find working capital enough for the enterprise. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and others were of opinion that it was a good scheme, considering the fund they had at their disposal; and it was suggested that, if an independent school could not be established, a school with a similar object might be attached to some existing institution. All the gentlemen present approved of Dr. Blaney's proposal; the only debateable point being the working capital. After some discussion, it was resolved "that this meeting be adjourned for a month to consider the financial and other details of the proposed scheme or any other scheme for the establishment of an Industrial School." Before the meeting separated, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee intimated that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, chairman of the general committee, having left Bombay, his place had to be filled up. He added that Sir Richard Temple had evinced great interest in the successful establishment of a fitting memorial of the late Baronet; and it was the wish of all the members Mr. Dosabhoy had consulted, that His Excellency should be solicited to accept the office of chairman of the general committee. His Excellency's presence would be of great value and assistance to the committee when the question went up to that body for consideration. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dosabhoy added that he had learnt with great gratification that His Excellency would be very glad to give the committee the benefit of his valuable advice and assistance. This announcement was received with applause; and the meeting adjourned.

AFGHAN ATTACK ON SHERPUR.

THE *Pioneer's* special correspondent in Kabul furnishes the following graphic account of the assault on Sherpur by the Afghans:—

23RD DECEMBER.

AFTER eight days' investment Mahomed Jan has at last made his attack upon Sherpur, and has been beaten off with ridiculous ease, though nearly 20,000 men must have been sent to take part in the assault. Our casualties have been very small, and but for an unfortunate accident, by which two engineer officers were killed by the premature explosion of a mine, the day has been one of perfect success. The tribal combination may be looked upon as broken up, for Kohistanis, Logaris, and Wardaks are reported on their way, in haste, homewards, and our reinforcements are encamped within five miles of Sherpur. The news brought in last evening turned out correct to the letter. From 8 o'clock this morning nearly all eyes were turned upon the Asmai Peak, and even before the signal light appeared, sharp firing was heard near the King's Garden and the Fort of Mahomed Sharif. Our sentries on the walls in that direction had been strengthened, but they did not answer the fire, as it was desirable to get the enemy well within range by encouraging them in the belief that we were not on the alert. Our men fell silently into their places, two mountain guns had been placed below the block house on the eastern end of the Bemaru heights, the reserves were standing to their arms, and the officers in charge of the sections of defence were all at their posts. At half past five there was seen on the Asmai height a little flash of fire, which in a moment grew to a bright glare and streamed up into the air until it must have been seen by all the country round. For a few moments it burned brightly as it fed with oil or inflammable matter and then died away. As it flashed out, a continuous fire was opened below the bastions on either side of the 72nd Gateway, the flashes from the rifles and matchlocks showing that a large body of men had crept up within 200 yards. The bullets whistled harmlessly over the walls and barracks, our men still remaining quiet; as in the semi-darkness and with the mist still hanging over the fields, nothing could be seen distinctly 100 yards away. We were waiting for the development of the real attack, and shortly before six o'clock it came. From beyond Bemaru and the eastern trenches and walls came a roar of voices so loud and menacing that it seemed as if an army 50,000 strong were charging down upon our thin line of men. Led by their Ghazis, the main body of Afghans collected in the villages and orchards on the eastern side of Sherpur, had rushed out in one dense mob and filled the air with their cry of "*Allah-il Allah!*" The roar surged forward as their line advanced, but it was answered by such a roll of musketry that it was drowned for an instant, and then merged into the general din, which told us that our men with Martinis and Sniders were holding their own against the attacking force. For ten minutes the roar was continuous, and their musketry fire dwindled down to occasional volleys and scattered shots from the south-eastern bastion to the Bemaru heights, where the mountain guns were waiting for daylight before opening fire. The eastern defences were in charge of Brigadier General Hugh Gough at the eastern end of the heights, and Colonel Jenkins of the Guides from the trenches on the slopes of the hill to the corner bastion facing Siah Sung. The troops defending the position were the Guides Infantry in the trenches about Bemaru, 100 men of the 28th P. I. further to the south, and 67th Foot. The latter were reinforced by two companies of the 92nd Highlanders from the Reserve. When the attack was made, it was still so dark and misty that little could be seen in front of the trenches, and the orders were to reserve fire until the advancing masses of Afghans could be clearly made out. The men of the 28th were the first to open fire, and they fired volley after volley at such long ranges that they effectually scared away even the Ghazis from their neighbourhood. That the fire was not otherwise effective was proved by only one dead body being found afterwards in front of their lines. General Hugh Gough from the hill-side, bearing such a tremendous fusillade below, fire star-shells, which burst in the air, and showed the attacking force in the fields and orchards nearly 1,000 yards away. The Afghans opened fire in turn, but their shooting was wild and ineffective, though the bullets dropped dangerously about cantonments. The native hospital seemed the point towards which the enemy worked, taking it perhaps as a landmark to guide them; but their right flank was directed towards Bemaru and the trenches on the slopes of the hill. The guides joined in the fusillade, and the attack was broken while yet the advanced Ghazis were 500 or 600 yards away. Sniders at that distance told with precision, and to make headway against them was impossible. The bullets searched every yard of open ground, and made even the orchards almost untenable. To the right of the sepoys of the 28th were the 67th and the Highlanders, waiting with characteristic discipline the order to fire. Through the mist at last appeared a dense mass of men waving swords and knives, shouting their war-cry, and firing incessantly as they advanced. The order came at last for our soldiers to open fire, and the Afghans were then so close that the volleys told with murderous effect. Some of the Ghazis were shot within 80 yards of our rifles, so patiently was the attack awaited; while thirty bodies were counted afterwards well within 200 yards' range. The attack collapsed as suddenly as it had begun, the Afghans saw what execution men in trenches and behind parapets can do with breech-loaders in their hands, and they took cover behind walls and trees, from whence they expended thousands of cartridges, doing us but little damage. Our ammunition was too precious to be needlessly wasted, and only when clusters of men got within range were volleys fired to scatter them. As day broke the two mountain guns, with an 18-pounder and two of F-A Battery in the corner bastion, shelled the villages and orchards, and it was believed that the Ghazis were too disheartened to try a second assault. About 11 o'clock, however, after five hours' skirmishing, they succeeded in getting a few thousand of their more desperate followers together, and tried again to assault our lines. They were driven back more quickly than on the first occasion; and could, indeed, scarcely be said to have advanced 100 yards in their rude formation of attack. Shortly after this, they began to waver and to slacken their fire, and when their scouts reported, as no doubt was the case, that a new force was crossing the Logar river, they became a demoralised mob bent upon seeking safety at the earliest opportunity. General Charles Gough had left Luttabund in the early morning, and upon arriving at Butkhak had been able to communicate by heliograph with General Roberts. The heliograph flashing away to the east in the Cabul plain must have warned Mahomed Jan of the near approach of our reinforcements, and the clouds of dust rising between Butkhak and the Logar river showed him that troops were removing onwards, and would perhaps take him in rear. In any case the villages east of Sherpur were, in two or three hours, nearly empty of men: the plain beyond was covered with Afghans streaming towards Siah Sung and Cabul. The Kohistani section, to the number of fully 5,000, went away to the north, homewards, taking their women, whom they had brought down, to witness their triumph, with them.

THE COUNTER-ATTACK.

It was now our turn to attack instead of being attacked. The guns shelled the fields wherever parties of men were within range; two guns F-A and an 18-pounder making grand practice at so close a range as 300 yards, and the cavalry were sent out by way of the Bemaru gorge to cut up the fugitives. The 5th P. C. were fortunate to get among a detached body on the *maidan* south of the lake. When the charge was over, 30 Afghans were lying dead on the plain. The 9th Lancers joined them, and soon our horsemen were charging over the Siah Sung slopes. The main body of the enemy had got well away to the city, but all stragglers were hunted down in the *nullahs* in which they took shelter, and were shot down. Two or three lancers or sowars were told off to each straggler, and the men, dismounting, used their carbines when the unlucky Afghan had been hemmed in. Eighty is said to have been the number killed by the cavalry. Following in the wake of the 9th Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry came the Sappers with every engineer officer in camp, their orders being to blow up and burn all the villages and forts lately occupied by the enemy. The cavalry had cleared the fields and open ground of all Afghans, but in the villages some fanatics remained, and these, fastening themselves up securely in houses or towers, were blown up by the mines laid by the engineers. Lieutenant Murdoch had a very narrow escape. Entering a fortified village he kicked open the door of a house, and was greeted with a volley from three or four men inside. He was wounded in the neck, but not dangerously, and as the Afghans refused to surrender, the blasting charge was laid near the house, and they were killed when the mine was fired. A sad accident occurred in another fort. Captain Dundas, V.C., and Lieutenant Nugent, Royal Engineers, had constructed three mines which were to destroy the walls and towers; and all being ready they went back to light the fuses. The Sappers were drawn up outside under their European non-commissioned officer, and noticed that two of the mines exploded almost instantly. Their officers were still within the walls, and when the dust and smoke cleared away, they were still missing. Search was made, and the bodies of Captain Dundas and Lieutenant Nugent were found lying under the *debris*. Both officers were dead. It is conjectured that the time fuses, instead of burning slowly, flared up like a train of powder, and that the mines exploded a few seconds after the fuses were lighted. * * While the cavalry were covering the operations of the Sappers, several thousand men marched from the Bala Hissar and opened fire upon the 9th Lancers with the 5th Punjab Cavalry on Siah Sung. Several men were hit, and Captain Gambier, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, was wounded by a bullet passing through his thigh. The cavalry withdrew under the heavy fire directed against them, and for a few hours the Afghans remained on the heights with banners planted. They retired to the city at nightfall, and all the villages between Sherpur and Cabul are now quite deserted.

The waste of ammunition on the part of the Afghans was enormous; they knew perhaps that it was their last chance, and they fired round after round all day long. From the ladders found in the fields there can be no doubt the feint on the southern side of Sherpur would have become a real attack, if the eastern line of defences had been forced; but the scaling-ladders were only high enough to reach half way up the wall, and the assaulting party could never have gained the parapet.

To-night we are resting on our arms, but all is quiet in the fields about Sherpur, and we look upon the investment as at an end. The brigade under General Charles Gough is halted to-night in the Jellalabad road at the Logar river, and is holding the bridge, which after all was never destroyed by Mahomed Jan. Our reinforcements will march in to-morrow, but it is scarcely likely there will be any more fighting, as spies from the city reports that the tribesmen are in full retreat. Very glad, indeed, are we to be once more free after nine days' close confinement to Sherpur. As a soldier remarked on the walls when the Lieutenant-General was making his rounds:—"Well, I should think this is the first time in his life that General Roberts has been confined to barracks!" The confinement has harrassed men and officer so much that we dread the reaction: the excitement is over now, and the exposure night after night in snow and slush must have broken down the health of many. The worst cases in hospital even now are men suffering from pneumonia: the wounded are doing well, though some of the wounds are very severe. Snow has begun to fall again, and winter has now set in thoroughly.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

THE MOHMUNDS AND YAKUB KHAN'S MOTHER.

ATTACK BY THE MOHMUNDS.

LOCATION OF DAUD SHAH IN THE FORT AT PESHAWUR.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 18.

PESHAWUR, Jan. 15.—The Mohmunds, who are now on the war path, have signified their intention of releasing the mother of Yakub Khan, who is shortly expected here.

A flying column, consisting of two guns and some British native infantry, left yesterday for Michnie.

A squadron of cavalry at Lundi Kotal was attacked by the Mohmunds yesterday. The result is unknown.

Jamrud and Ali Musjid have been strengthened. Precautions have been taken to repel attacks. Persons have been forbidden to travel between Jamrud and Dakka unless with a convoy.

A flying column which left on the 12th inst. for Ali Musjid has not yet returned.

Daud Shah is located in the Fort here, and the guard has been strengthened by twelve British and fifty native infantry and eight Hussars.

A detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas arrived here to-day.

The 1st Goorkhas are expected to-morrow.

Heavy firing of guns has been heard since early morning in the direction of Michnie.

COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS AT KANDAHAR.

A PARSEE SUBORDINATE ARRESTED.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 18.

The Scinde issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette* announces the arrest by Captain Shewell, Commissariat officer, of a Commissariat subordinate, named Cowasjee Rustomjee, at Kandahar, where already venality and corruption reign rampant. On information received by telegram the books of a native banker, named Mookhee Heranund, were examined, and the goomastha informed the Collector that the firm had received advices from Kandahar of Rs. 20,000 in favour of a highly respectable Parsee gentleman, Mr. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Soopareewalla, who had presented four hoondies of Rs. 5,000 each, which had not been paid as they had not reached maturity. Payment of these hoondies has now been stopped. It has also been discovered that not long ago Shapoorjee Hormusjee received from Kandahar a sum of Rs. 14,000 in two drafts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 4,000. A clerk of the Kurrachee Small Cause Court, named Dadabhoy Merwanjee, whom Cowasjee Rustomjee induced to obtain twelve months' leave, and join him at Kandahar, also remitted Rs. 15,000 to a shopkeeper here, named Byramjee Eduljee, who has forwarded to Kandahar stores worth that amount. A poor Baboo lately amassed a fortune in Kandahar and cleared out quietly. More revelations are expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

It is reported that the Turcomans have defeated the Russians at Tchikislar, which place the Russians abandoned and retired to their ships.

THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The representative of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal denies that the Government has offered the settlement as previously reported.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

It is stated that General Sir F. Roberts has received the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The programme of the new French Ministry includes the Ferry laws, and bills relating to the Press, elementary education, and reforms connected with the magistracy.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 16.

The *Invalide Russe* contradicts the statement that Russian troops are being concentrated on the German frontier, and adds that the strength of the Russian army at present is below the peace footing.

THE AFFRAY AT KALISCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 16.

An official contradiction has been given to the news that an affray had taken place between Russian and German officers at Kalisch.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

The Council of the Russian Empire is at present discussing the question of the introduction of Municipalities into Russia.

REDUCTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that further reductions are being made in the Russian army and other pacific measures are reported.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JAN. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Manora, outward bound to Calcutta, left here on the 14th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	62,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	21,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	58,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	4,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	501,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	28,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	47,000 do.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-6

The Manchester market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-4½
8½ lbs. do	7-4½
40's Mule Twist	0-11⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ do. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	52 5-16

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 18, 7 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 18, 1-20 P.M.

French Mail steamer Yangtese from Suez arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 5-32d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8 13-32d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2-14½	„

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at Government House, Malabar Point, on Friday next, at 11 a.m.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is to be solicited to accept the office of chairman of the general committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Memorial Fund in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs; and His Excellency, it is stated, will be very glad to give the committee the benefit of his valuable advice and assistance.

THE Secretary of State has declined to interfere in the matter of a memorial from Vinayakrao Raoji Bhoade, of Poona, in which he sought for a reversal of the decision passed by the Government of Bombay, in regard to his claim to hold, as mortgagee, the village of Erondaoni in the Poona Collectorate.

COLONEL GILLESPIE, Inspector General of Musketry, was present at the weekly battalion parade of the Bombay Volunteers on Saturday for the purpose of inspecting the arms and accoutrements of the men. There was only a moderate muster, viz:—2 field officers, 14 officers, 2 staff officers, 4 staff sergeants, 16 sergeants, 65 files—130 men, 6 buglers, and 27 bandsmen; total 201 of all ranks. There would probably, considering the special occasion, have been a very much larger attendance had it not been for the fact that many members of the corps are now detained in office till a late hour on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the inconvenient hour of departure of the English mail.

THE annual report on Bombay jails for 1878 has been laid before and considered by the Secretary of State. Two main facts are shown by the report which are regretted—namely, the great prevalence of crime, and the excessive increasing mortality of the jail population. While the admission into all jails during the year were 34,860, or 17 per cent. less than the number 40,728 in the previous year, they were still 43 per cent. over the average of the three years before the famine. In the city of Bombay itself there had been a progressive increase in crime since 1875. Regarding the second point it appears that of the 51,291 prisoners confined during the year 1,569 died in prison, and that the death rate of prisoners had risen steadily during the previous three years. The Secretary of State agrees in the opinion of the Bombay Government that these unfortunate circumstances must be ascribed to the effects of the late famine; want and the demoralization produced by it leading to crime; and the consequent crowding of the jails joined with the enfeebled condition of the prisoners at their admission, resulting in the high death-rate. The report also states that there were 318 females civil prisoners, against 245 in the previous year, and that there had been a considerable number of female prisoners incarcerated for debt. Lord Cranbrook concurs in the opinion of the Bombay Government that thanks are due to Dr. Cruikshank and the officers of the Department for the manner in which they performed their duties during a period of considerable strain.

IN a Resolution, dated 18th September 1879, the Government of India directed that effect should be given, so far as regards the duties of the Advocate General, the Standing Counsel, and the Solicitor to Government to the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed some years ago to consider how the legal business of the Government of India and Bengal could be most efficiently performed. The same Resolution indicated the additional duties, which, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, will now devolve on the Advocate General, and the future duties of the Solicitor to Government. The Secretary of State has now approved of the Government of India's proceedings and proposals in the matter.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the following nominations as probationers by the Government of India to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut. F. C. C. Angelo, 48th Foot; Lieut. E.K.E. Spencer, 48th Foot; Lieut. G. U. Browne, 48th Foot.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to create the Punjab University College as an University to confer degrees in Arts; but requests that the Government of India will abstain from allowing the Bill to pass into an Act, until further evidence has been adduced that the system of the college has been actually amended in the manner proposed by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and until he has expressed himself satisfied with such evidence.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant T. H. E. Reid, 1-25th Foot, as probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

IN consequence of the removal of Lieut.-General W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, to the retired list, the name of Major General G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, and that of Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., on the list of Major Generals of the Indian Army. Major General Verner has also been removed to the retired list, and the names of Major-General the Honourable Sir. H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, and of Colonel J. H. Babington, Madras Staff Corps, have been placed on the lists of Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals respectively.

A CALCUTTA paper says that Sir Andrew Clarke will leave Calcutta on the 20th instant, on a visit of inspection to the principal coast ports, and will finally leave India by the mail steamer from Bombay of the 21st proximo.

FROM Lahore we hear that a son of Shere Ali Khan—not the late Amir, but the present chief of the Hazara tribe—has volunteered his submission to General Roberts. The Hazaras inhabit the mountain ranges to the west of Kabul and are a turbulent race, but if the report alluded to be true, it is not impossible that they might prove valuable allies for a while.

TIME goes on, says the *Pioneer*, and still no definite announcement is made as to the final settlement to be effected in Afghanistan. Of course, while fighting still continues, it may be argued that the moment has not yet come for defining our intentions; but no one has any serious doubt as to what the issue of that fighting will be, and something is surely to be gained by showing, in the end, that we had a definite design from the first. No conceivable policy would be vitiated, supposing it to be at last realized by showing it to have been intended from the beginning.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from a correspondent at Lundi Kotal, that the troops there are numerically so weak, that although they are called a brigade, they could with difficulty spare 400 men of all arms to move out against an enemy. The source of water supply is more than two miles away from the camp, entailing much picquet duty for men and animals fetching water. Fancy, says the writer, 400 men available for offensive purposes in a position where the Afridies on the one side and the Shinwarries on the other could combine and with ease bring 15,000 fighting men against us!

THE Maharaja of Bulrampore (Oudh) has recently renewed an offer made a year ago, says a Calcutta paper, and repeated when the news of the massacre of the Embassy was received, to place at the disposal of Government a body of fully equipped soldiers with horses, elephants, &c., for service in Afghanistan, and also to present the sum of a lac of rupees.

THE Lahore paper hears from several quarters that considerable difficulty is found in recruiting for the native army. In this province we understand that it is accounted for by a want of cooperation on the part of the lambardars of the villages who are very loth to let their men go, dissuading them from enlisting by telling them that they will be sent to Kabul where they will die of cold—going even so far as to say that the recruiting officers are not to be believed. We are assured that the result in many cases has been to make it almost impossible to get recruits of a good stamp. Recruiting parties from the forces of the chiefs too compete successfully with ours. The remedy which has been suggested, that district civil officers should put pressure on the lambardars not to influence their people against the recruiting officers, seems to us a hazardous one. It would be impossible really to counteract their influence, and to give a colouring to the supposition that arbitrary measures were to be employed in enlisting our native soldiers would probably have the effect of stopping the supply of men altogether.

HIS Excellency Lord Lytton gives his annual dinner to old Harrovians at Government House on the 31st of this month.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

"K" in the *Bombay Review* says:—I lately came across this sentence: "Sir Richard Temple, created Viscount Cobham by George. I in 1778." If His Excellency, our present Governor, goes into Parliament we shall probably soon read something like this, and it would not be surprising if he became a Cabinet Minister.

THERE were showers of rain in all the districts in Assam, except Sylhet and Kachar, during the week ended the 1st of January, whilst the prospects of the crops are said to be favourable, and the outturn of the harvest, where finished, very good.

THERE can scarcely be two opinions, says the *Bombay Review*, as to the judicious resolution passed at the recent meeting of Port Trustees, as to foregoing, until the 1st of April next, all dues upon vessels entering the Prince's Dock. A good deal of very natural difficulty will have to be overcome before ships visiting this port will, as a rule, be induced to incur the additional expense of going into a dock at all. However desirable it may be to see the Prince's Dock in a fair way of supporting itself, some concessions at the outset are not likely to be altogether thrown away; indeed it strikes us as questionable whether the original suggestion of the Traffic Manager to allow this grace to extend over six months, might not have been consented to, with the prospect of even greater advantage than the three months that have been accorded. In the case of transporting ships from the stream to the dock the case is somewhat different, and the proposal to abandon those charges, also, was with perfect propriety negatived; the fees upon transport not being in any way associated with the dock revenues.

THERE has been a week of prayer in Bombay. The *Bombay Guardian* says the meetings were well attended and all evangelical churches were well represented.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writing from Kandahar on the 28th Dec. says:—"Kandahar is surrounded by graveyards. As to the natives they are a sullen stubborn lot altogether, and it will take years to subdue them. I should not like to live amongst them if our troops left Kandahar. The nights are very cold; the ice was half an inch thick this morning."

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived in Calcutta on the 15th inst.

THE Eurasian Association of Madras has determined to solve the difficulty which it was formed to meet in a practical manner, and with this object in view it has sent ten men—three described as "domiciled Europeans" and seven as Eurasians—to the Sydapet Model Farm, where they are to be instructed in agriculture. The men are said to be well pleased with the opening thus afforded them, especially as they are to be paid by piece-work for their labour while under instruction.

AN important discovery was lately made, says the *Statesman*, by one of the assistants in the Public Works Department at Simla, *viz.*, the means of multiplying copies of maps and manuscripts by what is called the Ferrograph, a sort of photography. The operation is very simple, and beautiful maps come out printed with white lines upon a dark-blue ground. The system is being introduced into all the Government offices.

THE *Rangoon Mail* which arrived yesterday brings intelligence of a great fire at Hakodate (Japan). About half the town, say, three thousand houses, was consumed. Besides three large temples and two foreign churches, the British Consulate and Consul's house, the Mitsui, the Forty-fourth, and Hokaido banks, the Mitsu Bishi, Ko-ko-Sha, Hokaido-Shokwai and Kogio-Sho-kwai, the Telegraph and Post Offices, and most of the large stores and native mercantile establishments were destroyed.

THE *Rangoon Times* reports that matters are going on in Upper Burma pretty much as usual. Trade has brightened up very considerably of late, being better than it was this time last year. How long this state of things will last it is impossible to say.

THE *Railway Gazette* tells us that the question of the abolition of the nationality distinction which divides the members of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund into two classes, A and B, has been submitted to the Board of Directors, London, for consideration. The views of the Agent, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Broughton and others have also been forwarded; and, at the request of the memorialists of both clases, Mr. Leslie has solicited an early expression of the views of the London Board, with reference to the rules to be observed in distinguishing Europeans from non-Europeans.

THE Lahore paper hears that "Edwardes Dessicated Soups" have found great favour with the troops. "All report," says our contemporary, "agree in pronouncing the soups good and wholesome, whilst their portability makes their transport easy." There is, we believe, no doubt of the value of these soups, but unless the commissariat can issue them every second or third day at the furthest they are not likely to benefit the troops much. These soups and rations of concentrated vegetables might be served out on alternate days with great advantage to the health of the European troops.

To the physical sufferings inflicted upon the populations of Silesia, Posen, and Russian Poland by the extraordinary severity of the premature winter which set in nearly a month ago throughout Northern and Eastern Europe have been added the horrors resulting from an almost unprecedented visitation of wolves. These fierce animals, issuing in powerful packs from the forest in which, unless hard-pressed by hunger, they are accustomed to conceal themselves, have committed terrible devastations in Polish villages on either side of the Russo-German frontier and exhibit an unwonted boldness in their intrusions upon the haunts of man. As a rule, they do not make their appearance in inhabited regions until the latter half of January, sometimes even later; but this year they have already invaded several villages in the Kolo district, and attacked peasants on the high road upon several occasions. Between Lenschuitz and Krasnevicz travellers were attacked a fortnight ago by wolves with such ferocity and resolution that they barely escaped with their lives; and about the same time a young girl of Kladava, returning from her mother's funeral, was torn to pieces and devoured by a foraging party of these savage brutes. It appears that the inhabitants of the frontier territories above alluded to are so panic-stricken by the unusual audacity of the wolves that they cannot be induced to leave their houses, save in broad daylight and provided with firearms, which latter, however, in the existing state of Russian home political affairs, are scarce articles among the Polish peasantry in the Government of the Vistula.

A NEW JEHAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

SHERPUR, JAN. 1.

WE are bestirring ourselves right heartily to give the Ghazi-*log* a reception worthy of their impetuous nature, if they keep their promise to return in March. That they will return, is generally believed; and there are rumours in Cabul that their advent will be early in February, when Mahomed Jan has gathered together his scattered forces, and raised gunners enough to work the sixteen guns he now said to be collecting. His appeal to Golam Hyder, Governor of Turkistan, will doubtless be made in the purely patriotic spirit, tempered by a promise of plunder. Musa Jan, Yakoob Khan's son, is now with Muski Alam (that unsavoury *moolah*, whose title means "Scent of the Universe") at Bad Mushk, twelve miles from Ghuzni; and when the *jehad* is received, all true Afghans will be called upon to rally round their rightful sovereign. The waverers will be wrought upon by promises of endless *loot*: the fanatical by opportunities of future bliss after they have died as Ghazis; and the mass of the tribesmen by an appeal to their warlike instincts which lead them to fight for the sake of bloodshed. It was a grave mistake which left Musa Jan, with the women of Yakoob Khan's household, in Cabul; for now a status is given to the leaders of the up-rising which they lacked before. We have Wali Mahmed with us still; and if we so far modify our policy as to make him Governor of Cabul and the districts about,—and all things are possible in the see-saw of politics,—we could make a counter-appeal, and declare Musa Jan to be merely a puppet in the hands of mischief-makers. Whether this appeal would be disregarded, one cannot say; but if it were backed by a strong display of force, say 12,000 men, holding Sherpur and every post down to Jallalabad well garrisoned, it might have some effect. No faith can be put in Afghan promises: we have learned that, by the falling away of Padshah Khan, if we did not already know it from past experience; and our safety from constant attack must lie in the completeness of our own preparations, rather than in contracts made with *sirdars*, who will only serve us so long as fair weather lasts. Padshah Khan is said to have remained faithful at least until the 14th of December. When he learned that the British had been obliged to withdraw within the walls of Sherpur, and had lost two mountain guns in the day's fighting, he may have thought that a disaster was impending, and so joined Mahomed Jan with as many Ghilzais as he could collect together. He now affirms that he was more a spectator than an active participator in the siege; and that this was so evident to the other chiefs that, after assigning him a post in the forefront of the attack, they withdrew him from his command at the last moment, so great was their mistrust of his sincerity. The present campaign cannot be brought to a successful conclusion without a much greater display of force than we have hitherto made; and I believe every effort is now being made to collect further supplies, so that, if necessary, 15,000 or 20,000 men could be fed during February and March preparatory to our resuming the offensive in the spring. The warning of Sir Henry Durand, in his criticism of the old war, must have recurred to our leaders when contemplating a new accession of strength to the force now here. He wrote:—"Everything in the expedition was a matter of the greatest uncertainty, even to the feeding of the troops; for Afghanistan merited the character given to Spain by Henry IV. of France: 'Invade with a large force and you are destroyed by starvation; invade with a small one, and you are overwhelmed by a hostile people.'" We have tried the latter alternative, and, after being shut in by 50,000 Afghans (for such it is now said was the numerical strength of Mahomed Jan's following), we have no wish to repeat the experiment. To avoid it, we must have a large and *handy* force ready to cope with the enemy before he can reach Cabul; and here the starvation difficulty crops up. After paying fabulously high prices for everything—from a sheep to an onion—we had laid in stores sufficient for the consumption of our original division until the spring; but these will not suffice when they are drawn upon by the troops which have since joined us (9th Foot, Guides, 2nd and 4th Goorkhas, Hazara Mountain Battery, and Sappers), apart from any others that may yet come up. The Khyber transport is not strong enough for much reliance to be placed upon it in the matter of bringing up supplies from Peshawur, and we shall probably have to requisition the country and force the people to sell their hidden stores at our own prices. We cannot starve, and the military exigencies of the position render it imperative that we should have Sherpur not only well garrisoned, but a movable force of sufficient strength to disperse all Cabul gatherings, and regiments stationed along our line of communication, equal either to punishing chiefs like Asmatullah, or moving westward to Cabul if a second *jehad* brings about another great combination of the people. Our latest reinforcement, which arrived here on the 24th, under General Gough, is now garrisoning the Bala Hissar; while the Guides have been attached to General Macpherson's Brigade, and will remain in cantonments. They have done good service since their arrival, and well deserve to be attached to the army which captured Cabul single-handed.

4th January.—One feature of the late investment of Sherpur cantonment which deserves considerable attention is the part played by the powerful Ghilzai tribes between Cabul and Jellalabad. Their attitude, from the 14th of December, was the same as that taken up in the war of 1841-42 and they no doubt looked for a similar result. It might have been foretold with absolute certainty that once a British army is besieged in Cabul, the tribesmen on the route to India would rise to a man and try to block the road along which reinforcements must pass. The *jehad* which Muski Alam headed had its origin far from the rocky barrier which shuts in the Cabul plan on the east: its birth was at Ghuzni, and its growth extended on the north to Kohistan, and on the south to Logar, the two districts which furnished at the outset its principal strength. The Safis of Tagao were drawn within its influence by their close neighbourhood to Kohistan: but the Ghilzais of Tezeen and the valleys about, as well as the more distant class of Lugman, held aloof at first by reason of their position between the two British forces. If Mahomed Jan had failed in his march upon Cabul, and had been driven back upon the Ghuzni Road, we should probably have heard little of the hostility of the tribes westward of Butkhak the preaching of the *moollahs* which had for weeks before fallen upon the ears of the Ghilzais as the prediction of a great triumph over the Kafir army, would have borne no fruit beyond an occasional raid upon our convoys. The local clans would have left that, if a powerful combination, such as that which had gathered about the Ghuzni *moollah*, had failed to drive back the British army, they themselves were powerless to do so. But once the vast host of 50,000 men had occupied Cabul and the Bala Hissar, and had made it impossible for the garrison of Sherpur to move beyond its defences, the Ghilzais felt that the appeal to their fanaticism was a safe lead to follow, and they began to muster in strength. The messengers from Mahomed Jan were welcomed, and our evacuation of Butkhak proved that his promise to surround and cut to pieces the small army which had captured Cabul was not widely removed from the possible, as our leaders were concentrating their force to resist an attack. If we had not needed every man at Sherpur, why should we hurry away from our first outpost under cover of darkness? This was the argument which went home to the hearts of the men in the hills about Khurd Cabul and Tezeen, and all the local chiefs, with one exception, turned out their fighting men and thought of the slaughter of our army in the terrible defiles in 1842.

DAOUD SHAH.

Another prisoner of some importance has been deported to India: Daoud Shah, the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army, was sent down the line a few days ago. His honesty, which for a long time many of us believed in, seems to have been tried, and found wanting. The story that a letter was intercepted, incriminating him in the rising, is untrue; but that communications of some kind passed between him and the hostile chiefs is said to have been established pretty conclusively. Like Padsha Khan he was faithful to us until the success of Mahomed Jan seemed about to be assumed, and then he began to scheme for his own safety and advancement. He was placed under arrest, at first, on the ground that he was a man of too great influence to remain at large, even within our cantonment; and the precaution was a wise one, judging from what has since transpired. The exact relations between him and Mahomed Jan may never be known; but they were probably on the basis that, if Daoud Shah would desert the British, a high command should be under the new Ameer, Musa Jan. His military experience would also have been invaluable in directing such an army as that within Cabul, and his knowledge of our cantonment and its weak points would have made him a leader whom the tribesmen would have confidently followed.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The military commission has had before it many of the prisoners taken after December 23rd, and five men condemned to death were hanged yesterday. Four of these villagers of Baghwan, near which place the four Horse Artillery guns were lost on December 11th. Three, I believe, were *mullicks* of the village, whose refusal to show the spot where the bodies of Lieutenants Hards and Forbes were buried I alluded to in my last letter. Treachery was the charge against them, for they fired upon our cavalry when the guns were retiring, and tried also to cut off stragglers. The fifth man was a leather-cutter of Cabul, who tried to *loot* a mule. Whenever there was any fighting going on about Cabul, blackguards of this sort armed themselves and paralled about near Sherpur, ready to attack unarmed followers; and these robbers, when caught red-handed, are invariably shot or hanged. Captain Guinness, of the 72nd Highlanders, has taken the place of Major Morgan, 9th Foot, in the commission, which, it will be remembered, originally consisted at Siah Sung Camp of General Massey, Major Moriatry and Captain Guinness. Very few prisoners are now left for trial. For minor offences of no political significance, the lash is freely used.

THE LATE JEHAD.

(*Pioneer.*)

SHERPUR, DEC. 27.

AFTER all the excitement of our ten days' siege, it is a great relief now to pass beyond Sherpur walls, even though the roads and fields about are ankle-deep in mud and half-melted snow. Not a shot now disturbs our peaceful quiet, and the only unusual sound is the dull report of a mine exploding where our engineers are busy demolishing forts and walls which only four days ago sheltered our enemy. Our Christmas has been of the sober, thoughtful kind. We have so lately been released from the painful constraint of constant vigilance and hard fighting, that our spirits could not rise very high in the scale of festivity; and our losses have so sobered us, that it would seem almost sacrilegious to "feast and make merry" with the death of so many comrades still fresh in our memory and with the hospitals full of wounded men, sufferers in the actions fought since the 10th. Besides, every one is worn out with watching, and it will be some time before officers and men can once more take life placidly, and enjoy heartily such little pleasures as are forthcoming. Christmas day was one of rest for all of us, for our cavalry reconnaissances had shown that the enemy had dispersed far out of our reach; and as the snow lay six inches deep on the ground, there was little chance of our troopers overtaking even such small bands as might have followed the main roads to Logar, Ghazni, or Kohistan. On the 24th the horses had to be led back from Charasiab, the snow having "balled" their feet and made riding dangerous, and there was nothing to be gained by sending them again on a similar errand. We were not all convinced that none of Mahomed Jan's followers were lurking about, and strong guards were still held ready at night to repel any sudden attack. But the precaution might have been neglected; for never before has an "army" 30,000 strong melted away so rapidly. The tribesmen must have travelled quickly during the night of the 23rd after we had beaten them from our walls, and now the country about for miles seems deserted of its inhabitants. Such villages as are passed have their doors barred and bolted, and not even a Ghazi turns out to throw away his life. The snow-covered hills, which now shut us in on all sides, stand out in their pure whiteness, and make no sign. They have seen the scattered thousands who held high revel in Cabul pass always in hot haste; but the snow has blotted out their foot-prints, and the trail is lost. Whether we shall take it up anew, and search out our enemy in his secluded villages and forts, has so far been settled, that a force is even now toiling over the snow in Kohistan, and will in a few days be at Mir Butcha's gates. Logar also may see another column marching upon its villages, but more distant Wardak and Ghazni are probably safe until the spring; that is, if Mahomed Jan and his powerful friend, the *moollah*, Muski Alam, do not keep their promise of returning to Cabul at the festival of Nauroz, March 21st. They have had such an unexpected success, and have secured such valuable *loot*, that in spite of their losses they may be tempted again to repeat the experiment of coming boldly to meet our army, instead of waiting in their homes for an attack.

The fuller we examine into the *jehad*, the more clear it becomes that the late combination more nearly approached a general movement among all sections than any that has yet been attempted. In the short period during which it existed, nearly every available fighting man in North-Eastern Afghanistan flocked to the banners consecrated by Muski Alam; and if the success of the *jehad* had been a little longer-lived—say, by the interception of our reinforcements—there would have been streams of men setting in for Cabul from Turkistan, Badakshan, and the Shutargardan district, which would have made Mahomed Jan the leader of that lakh of men of which he boasted. Every chief of importance among the wide-spread Ghilzais and the more compact Kohistanis and Safis was up in arms, and the fighting at Jugdulluk showed that Asmatullah Khan and his Lughmanis were at once with their friends besieging Sherpur. Even Padshah Khan, whose virtues short-sighted politicians have extolled, brought a contingent to Cabul, and fought against us with desperate hatred, although he had greatly smoothed our path during the first march from Ali Kheyl. With Mahomed Jan were also Mir Butcha and several other Kohistani chiefs,—Usman Khan, the Safi leader of Tagao; Gholam Hyder Khan [Logari], and Aslam Khan, Colonel of Artillery, both of whom fought at Charasiab; and several minor Ghilzai leaders, who had each brought their following of 500 or 1,000 men. The countenance Mahomed Jan and Muski Alam received from Yakoob Khan's mother and wife gave them a status which they did not fail to use to the best of their advantage; and while, perhaps, half their followers were freebooters, intent upon *looting* Hindoos and Kizil Bashes, they made it appear in their attempt to negociate with Sir Frederick Roberts that they were the patriotic leaders of a movement, which had for its object not so much the ejectment of the British Army, as the revival of the Ameership. Singularly enough, the removal of Yakoob Khan was made a pretext for their occupation of Cabul, and this in the face of their callousness as to his fate when he was a prisoner in our camp. Yakoob's mother, working through Muski Alam and his *moollahs*, turned the full tide of religious enthusiasm aroused by the *jehad* into channels which should serve to place either her exiled son or her grandson on the throne, and the proclamation of Musa Jan as Ameer was a bold step, which may yet give us much trouble to nullify. Musa Jan is in the hands of Muski Alam, who may renew his *jehad*. By setting up the child in state at Ghazni, and formulating decrees and proclamations in his name, he may give the people a pretext for denying the existence of British authority further than the few acres commanded by our guns about Cabul; and taking religion again as a rallying cry, he may by Nauroz be ready with another 30,000 men to try conclusions with us again. The late army which besieged us does not exist, save in scattered units. The feeling which drew it together is still alive; for fanaticism only slumbers in this country, and has sometimes so rapid awaking, that it must be constantly watched. The ten days' success of Mahomed Jan will be quoted as proving that, under more favourable conditions, it might be extended indefinitely; and unless, by our preparations, we show that the conditions in future, instead of being more favourable, will steadily become less and less attractive to men who may be called upon to join a new *jehad*, the British army of occupation may be again isolated. It is to be hoped that no false measure of economy will prevent the strength of the force here being so raised that from 3,000 to 4,000 men will *always* be available for outside work, after Sherpur or whatever lines we may occupy have been strongly garrisoned. Our reinforcements number only 1,400 men, and Luttabund is still left without a garrison; while 100 of the 9th Foot and the whole of the 12th Bengal Cavalry have been sent to Butkhak to hold that post. We may seem strong enough now when not an enemy is within twenty miles of us; but so did we seem equally safe three weeks ago, when we disbelieved in the possibility of 30,000 Afghans ever collecting together. If our experience is to go for nothing, we shall revert to the old order of things, perhaps allowing the other division to garrison Luttabund and Sei Baba; but if we are to convince the late leaders of the *jehad* that a second can only be a ridiculous failure, we should have the whole of Generals Charles Gough's and Arbuthnot's brigades west of Jugdulluk. There may arise some difficulty in regard to winter supplies, but if the policy, now begun, of requisitioning the villages belonging to hostile chiefs be carried out to its full extent, our reinforcements can live comfortably. Besides, the Khyber transport should at once be remodelled, that it will not be frittered away for want of due supervision, and then, surely, supplies can be sent from Peshawur as far as Jugdulluk, Luttabund, or even Cabul itself. If we have to face the possibility of a second siege of Sherpur, and of another blow at our *prestige* in the eyes of Asiatic powers, we may as well face it with our eyes open and our powder dry. That same question of powder may involve us in difficulties yet, for we want ammunition badly; and if it has to be brought up from Peshawur, it will take three weeks to reach here. As we are sending flying columns out again, the troop comprising which may get rid of 100 rounds per man in a few days, the prospect does not seem so bright of our 250 rounds per man lasting very long. If Mahomed Jan had persistently attacked our force in the manner he at last did on December 23rd, we should now be left with about 70 rounds in each man's pouch. Fortunately for us, Mahomed Jan is not a military genius.

FLYING COLUMNS.

(*Pioneer.*)

I HAVE spoken of the flying columns we are sending out. The first of these left Sherpur this morning, bound, I believe, for Baba Kuch Kar, where the villages belonging to Mir Butcha are said to lie. This is about twenty-four miles away in the Charikar road, through the heart of Kohistan, and it is not improbable that our force may meet with stout opposition. This is the first time we have interfered with the Kohistanis since 1841, and they have a belief in their own powers among their native hills, which may cause them to fight bravely in defence of their villages. They have an unlimited supply of ammunition taken from the Bala Hissar, and this to tribesmen is half the battle. The country is quite unknown to us, and, with the snow lying thick on the hills, our men are sure to suffer great hardships. General Baker's column is made up as follows:—

Hazara Mountain Battery (four guns).
Guides Cavalry (200 sabres).
67th Foot (500 men).
Guides Infantry (400).
2nd Goorkhas (400).
5th Punjabees (400).
Sappers and Miners (1½ company).

The 2nd Goorkhas were too weak to muster 400 bayonets for service, so the 4th Goorkhas were called upon to make up the number. The Sappers take with them materials for demolishing forts and villages; and it is intended to *loot* the place thoroughly, so 15 per cent of the transport animals in Sherpur accompany the column in addition to its own complement of mules and *yaboos*. 200 rounds of ammunition per man and five days' rations are carried for the men. Two survey officers accompany the column, and three parties of signallers under Captain Straton. This branch of the service have come, deservedly, to be looked upon as playing a most important part in every operation undertaken. The column is strong enough both to punish Mir Butcha and to collect supplies; but there is a strong opinion in camp that before any reprisals were begun, our communications with Jugdulluk should have been secured. We have had no news from Jugdulluk since the 20th, and we are in doubt as to the safety of our despatches. The news of Mahomed Jan's flight should cause the local Ghilzais to settle down peacefully again; and as more troops move up from Gundamuk and Jellalabad, the line will doubtless be reopened in 10 days. When General Baker returns from Kohistan, another column is to be sent to the Logar Valley, and more supplies collected, this time, perhaps, without the expenditure of two or three lakhs of rupees.

There has been a report spread that the Balla Hissar has been mined and for the present no garrison will be placed within its wall. The engineers are busy examining the fortress; and when they have decided as to its safety, General Charles Gough's brigade will be moved into it for the winter. Gangs of Hazara coolies are employed, demolishing the walls of villages and forts about Sherpur, and also in clearing away detached walls in the fields, the residue of old fortified enclosures. One of the guns given by us to Wali Mahomed, when it was expected he would go to Turkistan as Governor, has been brought in; but the two guns of Swinley's battery, lost on the 14th, are still missing. A party of the 72nd Highlanders, under Major Stockwell, visited the Aliabad Kotal yesterday to search for the body of Captain Spens, but the search was unavailing, although the spot where he fell was pointed out by Mr. Walsh, of the same regiment, who was present when Captain Spens made his gallant attempt to drive back the Ghazis.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

SOME of the English independent journals are fond of using the word "Consul" for "Viceroy," and with unconscious significance. If, in truth, India was governed by a Consul, with the powers of Consul, it would be none the worse for this Empire in many ways. And though Englishmen have a natural antagonism to anything savouring of despotic power, we do not know that despotic responsibility is not preferable to despotic irresponsibility. The greatest Governors-General, and the most respected of them all, have been those who most defied interference with their trust, who most resented the irresponsibility that would fain have been forced upon them from home. Lords Wellesley and Dalhousie, for example. These great men were practically "Consuls" and Indian Government was never so strong as it was in their reign. But the encroachments which have from time to time been made upon responsible Government for India have, at last, left it almost no responsibility, and in the present organism of Indian Administration it would be impossible to look for either a really strong Government or an irreproachable one. This is the root of the whole matter discussed, but those who think they are awakening an interest about India in England are wandering into the branches of it; they will not go straight to the evil and say,—"Give India a really responsible local Government, and hold it responsible for its acts." A declaration of this kind would be more to the point than Mr. Gladstone's invective against—shadows; more practical than Dr. Hunter's "Romance of Indian Administration," more edifying than Sir A. Hobhouse's accusation, and more satisfactory than General Strachey's denial of them.—*Madras Times.*

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED FACTORIES ACT.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the association was held on Thursday afternoon last in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to receive the report of the committee on the proposed Factories Act of 1880. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair.

Mr. John Gordon, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the committee, printed copies of which were circulated, was taken as read.

Mr. John Hector said.—Before we proceed further, Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask you if it is intended that we shall consider and discuss the committee's letter to Government on the Factory Bill to-day. I only received a copy of the letter a few minutes before coming here, and the same is the case I suppose as regards the other members. As it is a somewhat elaborate document, and I can say at once, bristling with inaccuracies, I think some more time should be given for its consideration. The advertisement says that the meeting is called only to receive the report of the committee.

The chairman (after enquiry) said the majority of the members were in favour of discussing and adopting the report that day.

Mr. J. Greaves proposed "That the report of the committee on the proposed Factories Act of 1880 be received and adopted, and forwarded to Government in reply to their letter of the 24th November, 1879." The committee had sat a couple of days to discuss the details of the proposed Factories Act; and Mr. Greaves thought the members were pretty unanimous in adopting the report now laid before the meeting. A small minority thought that they had not gone so far as they might have done; but it was only a small minority. It must be understood that, if a Factory Act like that of England were passed, it would be disastrous to this country. There were many reasons which made the provisions of the English Act wholly inapplicable to India, and which should not therefore be adopted. The expenses of starting a mill and keeping it at work here were nearly double the expenses of a mill in England. Machinery came here at a very heavy price; and the cost of fuel was three or four times as much as it was in England. One woman in England could attend to four looms, whereas a man here could attend to one loom only. So the comparison might be extended; and we should find that one man in England could attend to work for which three or four men are required here. These were exceptional circumstances which the Legislature should take into consideration. The millowners of Bombay were just emerging from a period of great depression; many labourers had been thrown out of employ; and millowners were just beginning to feel their ground again; and it would be very hard to subject them to a Factory Act which would curtail their operations and further throw out of employ a number of mill hands. It was said that extra hours of work told upon the health of the work people. Mr. Greaves could say from his own experience that mill hands—boys and women—were better clothed, better fed, and enjoyed a better *physique* than many of their class who had to eke out a livelihood in other ways. (Hear, hear.) The statement that they suffered physically was wholly erroneous. (Cheers.) It was said that the women suffered. The fact was that in this country, very few females were employed in comparison with the females employed in England in carding, weaving, &c. Here, as a rule, the females came to the mills an hour later in the morning, and went home an hour earlier in the evening. (Hear, hear.) They took some time over their meals which they brought to the mills; and they had thus for meals and other purposes at least two hours in the day while working in the mills. The actual time of work did not on an average exceed ten hours a day. In conclusion, Mr. Greaves moved the adoption of the report.

The Hon'ble Morarjee Gocoldas, C.I.E., in seconding the proposition, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, after what has been already said in our memorial against the necessity of factory legislation for India, and the able remarks of Mr. Greaves, I do not think it necessary to take up the time of the meeting by any lengthy observations, although the subject we are now discussing is one against which there is a good deal that can be brought to the notice of Government. We know it has been said that the agitation for a Factory Act has originated from philanthropic motives, but with due deference to some of the English gentlemen who sympathise with the agitation and urge it on the attention of Government, I must say that, had they patiently examined personally the conditions of factory labour in India, they would have thought it proper to change their present views on the subject. For instance, I strongly doubt whether gentlemen like Lord Northbrook, Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Caird, and others who have visited the mills in Bombay and inquired into the condition of the operatives, would support an enactment to restrict the hours of work in the factories. (Hear, hear.) When the Factory Commission—consisting of Mr. Arbuthnot, Dr. Blaney, Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Dinshawjee Petit and myself—was appointed to report on the subject, and when the examination was made, none of the operatives demanded any protection from the legislature. Of course, I know it has been said in some quarters that the Commission consisted of persons interested in the mill industry, but those who say so forget that there were only three such members on the Commission, of whom Mr. Dinshawjee and myself were not in Bombay when the mill hands were examined. Besides these Sir Munguldas was not at all interested in the mill industry at the time, and I know that Rao Saheb Mundlik, who previously held views favourable to factory legislation, soon saw that the operatives enjoyed more liberty, leisure, and comfort than outdoor labourers. I have also heard it said that we oppose this factory legislation because it will hamper the mill industry, and not that it will deprive the operatives of work for ages. Nothing, however, can be more erroneous than this view. The question as to whether the industry will suffer or not is not the only thing to be considered in this matter. Will not lawlessness and poverty increase when unnecessary restrictions are put on a rising industry. It is all very well to talk of the miseries of the mill hands, but men who overflow with sympathy for these beings carefully avoid saying anything on the other great question which every day assumes a more serious shape. How are the labouring classes to be saved from begging? If the Government wish to enjoy peace, I think it is bound to see that every industry which provides the lower classes with work and keeps them away from lawlessness, is not interfered with unnecessarily. Then, again, I have no doubt that great difficulty will be found in working out the Act satisfactorily, specially in ascertaining the ages of the children working in the mills. Here is an amusing illustration of what I mean. A few weeks ago, when the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat visited our mill, he questioned a middle aged lad as to his age, to which the lad replied that his father could tell us his age. His father who was working in the same department was called and asked, but he said that he could not say anything correctly, but it might be from ten to fifteen years! (Laughter.) Before sitting down I will take this opportunity to contradict Mr. Hector's remark made by him at one of the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, that the mill hands take their meals only during the half hour which they are allowed for rest during the day. This is not correct. When His Excellency Sir Richard Temple and others visited our mill, I took care to draw their attention to the labourers taking their meals while the mill was working in the morning. And I believe that the same is more or less the case with all the other mills in Bombay. Anybody can see food being carried for the labourers early in the morning by their relatives. With these remarks I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said.—I entirely agree with what has fallen from my friends, Mr. Greaves and the Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee, and will not take up your time by dwelling on the same points. The Factory Act has been for many years before our eyes, but it used up to very recently to be taken for a spectre, and though it succeeded in scaring us sometimes we persuaded ourselves that it was a harmless apparition, but we are now undeceived, gentlemen, and we are much concerned to know that the shadow we thought of so lightly is soon to assume form and substance and to be the cause of no end of trouble to us and hardship to our poor mill operatives. I have always been of opinion, and I have frequently expressed it, that factory legislation was not suited to the peculiar circumstances of this country, and that during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since cotton factories were established in India, nothing, absolutely nothing, had happened to call for the interference of the State. (Hear, hear.) The evidence which was recorded by the Commission which the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse appointed five years ago was carefully read by me and confirmed me in that opinion. As I pointed out recently at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, neither the records of our hospitals nor the returns of mortality have furnished any testimony whatever to warrant the Government in hampering our rising industry to which Bombay owes so much, with unnecessary and vexatious legislation. Not only the circumstances of climate, but even those of the nature and habits of the people of this country and those of England differ so vastly, that however much such legislation may have benefited the operatives in the cold and changing climate of Lancashire or Glasgow, it cannot but result in great injury to the trade if it is introduced in this country. The working of the Boiler Inspection Act has convinced us of the hardship which such legislation entails, and we have enough of State interference already. (Hear, hear.) We have from time to time heard a great deal of sentimental talk on this subject; but the ably drawn up petition which we are assembled here to-day to adopt contains answers to all the alleged charges of overworking the young operatives in our mills, and I cannot conceive a more triumphant refutation of more unfounded charges. (Hear, hear.) Let us hope that our energetic and ubiquitous Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who has imbibed that excellent quality of his distinguished master, the late Lord Lawrence, to "verify," "verify," "verify," and who has been at some pains to verify and to convince himself by personal observation whether there was any necessity whatever for the Government to interfere with voluntary industry in this country, has seen enough during his visits to some of the local mills to satisfy him that the charges of cruelly overworking young persons cannot be substantiated for a moment in spite of all the long talk of sentimental philanthropists. (Cheers.) Let us hope, therefore, gentlemen, that our memorial will meet with due consideration at His Excellency's hands. With these few observations I have great pleasure in supporting the adoption of the memorial.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, in supporting the proposition, said.—Gentlemen, I have been requested to support the resolution which has been so ably moved and seconded by my friends, Mr. Greaves and the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, and so well followed by my friend, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. It is not often that we meet together to raise our humble voice on matters deeply affecting our interest especially of the nature we have to-day assembled to discuss; and I therefore hope you will not grudge to listen at some length to the observations I am about to make in reference to the proposed Factory Act. So much has been hitherto said and written on the subject of the Factory Act, which, like the sword of Damocles, has been held over our heads for a considerable time past, that it will be readily admitted there is now indeed little more to be said on it. It will not be amiss, however, on this occasion to recapitulate as briefly as possible the arguments of millowners against the introduction of the Act, and to point out the hollowness of the reasons adduced by its supporters. Let us review at the outset what the latter have urged in favour of the Act. In reality they have urged *nothing*. There has been much of indiscriminate sentimental talk as just remarked by my friend, Mr. Nanabhoy, of gushing philanthropy, of affected humanitarianism, but of cogent or convincing reason, very little. Some gentlemen, of very delicate feelings, fancied that children and young persons at our factories were made to work hard, and that, according to their optic nerves, they seemed quite emaciated with such work, if not almost broken down in health. To straightway they gave out their impressions of the moment to their friends here and in England; and directly all agreed, without taking the least trouble to sift the grains of truth from the chaff of imagination, that millowners were very cruel and selfish, and that the hardworked children and young persons, employed at their mills, ought to be placed *nolens volens* under state protection. In fact, these wellmeaning but listless folks went into hysterics over the matter and appealed for help to the great father of Factory Acts in England—Lord Shaftesbury. He, venerable old man, credulously believing that millowners in India were as bad as their brethren in England who had so much oppressed operatives as far back as the stirring days of the Reform Bill of 1832, at once put himself in communication with the authorities and joined in the prayers of his hysteric Indian friends for an Act to regulate factory work. I assure you, gentlemen, I am not drawing on my imagination when I give you this summary of what the supporters have hitherto said and done in favour of the Act. No statistics have been brought forward, no statement of well-digested facts, no glaring instances of habitual abuse or hardship, have been put forth in support of their opinion. There is no serious bill of indictment to convict us before a grand jury. Because there exists in England a Factory Act, originally called into existence as far back as 1802, by the peculiar circumstances of the times, and afterwards in 1833, at the instance of the badly treated operatives themselves, therefore there ought to be a State provision of some sort or other for India also. Whatever is held good in England, no matter under what circumstances, and after what lengthened agitation and intelligent public discussion, is also held good for India. We have had no paucity of such reasoners here. Men who have advised the Government of India to burden the Indian Statute Book with a number of bad or indifferent copies, hopelessly mutilated in some instances, of good English Acts. None of them has seriously thought out the subject under discussion or realised the gravity of, nay, the great mischief resulting from, crude and ill-considered suggestions being epitomised in a legislative enactment. The "mutton like nature of humanity," as the wise Frenchman remarked, is universal. To borrow an expression of the greatest living orator of our times, I might say that "it is written in legible characters, with the pen of iron, on the rock of human destiny, that the mass of people in the main are passive" or gregarious. And I have no hesitation in saying that in the matter of this Factory Act its supporters have acted like a vast flock of sheep. I will now, gentlemen, briefly travel over the objections millowners have to urge against the introduction of the Act. In the first place let us ask ourselves the question, what is the expense of all healthy legislation? Why, simply this: to remove the causes of hardship which one portion of a society may unreasonably inflict on another. In other words, the interference of State ought to be sought where an unprotected class clamours for protection from abuse or injury at the hands of another. Now, apply this maxim to the case in point. Has there arisen any necessity whatsoever for the Act in India? Has there been a hue and cry, far and wide, from mill operatives that they are overworked, underpaid, done up almost to death by overcrowding, bad light, ill ventilation—in fact, ill-treated by their employers? If they are, how is it that the so-called friends of the poor operatives, the agitators for the introduction of the Act have not come forward and given us statistics or furnished us with examples? They have hitherto indulged in the vaguest of generalities, pointed out an exceptionable instance here and there, and therefrom jumped to the wide conclusion that all is bad, and the poor workpeople should be forthwith taken care of by the State. Can they bring conclusive evidence to prove before an impartial and independent tribunal of public opinion that their statements are based on facts? I doubt if they can. Why, gentlemen, the very statement of objects and reasons of the Government, published along with the Act, informs us that there has been much diversity of opinion regarding it. Surely, if a powerful Government, with all the resources of collecting every scrap of information at its command, can publicly declare that there is a difference of opinion on the matter, it is plain to the meanest understanding that at *the best* the necessity for the Act is a *most doubtful one*. This opinion of the Government goes a great way in itself to demolish the argument of the supporters of the Act. But, gentlemen, I shall now proceed to show you that there exists no reason for even that *doubtful* necessity. Four years since, the local Government had appointed a commission to publicly inquire into the whole subject of the working of our mills, their state in point of light, ventilation, accommodation, the condition of the operatives, the hours of work, &c. That commission sat openly and invited witnesses from all sides. The mass of evidence that was gone into has been most elaborately digested and placed before the public in the shape of a massive blue book which I hold in my hand. Had time permitted I should have gone at length into the evidence of several important witnesses and other matters contained in it. I cannot resist the temptation, however, of quoting the deliberate opinion of one who, after careful and patient inquiry, has pronounced the inadvisability of introducing a Factory Act in India. The gentleman I allude to has no interest whatever in the manufacturing industry of the place. He is one who has been deservedly honoured both by the Government and the citizens of Bombay. He is well-known for his independence and the stern impartiality of his views on all public matters coming before him. I will not detain you by holding back his name, so I will give it out at once. It is that of our well-known citizen the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Veshwanath N. Mundlik, C.S.I., whom only the other day the representatives of the city thought fit to honour a second time with the chairmanship of our local parliament—the highest honour which it is in the power of the city to confer on distinguished citizens. Now, gentlemen, Mr. Mundlik sat on the Factory Commission imbued with the notion that a legislative enactment was necessary, but when he carefully digested all the evidence and made personal inquiries and observations at great trouble, he could not resist coming to the conclusion that a legislative enactment in any shape was unnecessary, and, if persisted in, would do more harm than good. Here is what he has recorded as his deliberate opinion: "So far as the evidence before the committee goes, I do not think any Act is required at present; and looking from the operatives' point of view, it would be questionable to interfere on behalf of children, who seem to be nominally employed for ten to eleven hours, but whose working hours (as they work alternately) appear to be half of those of the adults (see the evidence of Bhana Naik). As regards limiting the hours of work for adults, I agree with Mr. Maxwell and others in their views, and I am of opinion that the evidence before the commission does not show any evils in this direction which can be remedied by the legislature; and, further, while I would support every legitimate attempt for improving the sanitation of mills, and the educational status of the operatives, I should deprecate legislative interference with the hours of work for adults—for male or female—for reasons well stated by Professor Fawcett in his speech in the House of Commons on the Factories Act, 1874 (vide Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 3rd Series vol. 219, Cols. 1421 to 1431). I regret I was not able to attend the meetings of the commission after the 14th April, 1875, as I left Bombay on sick leave on the 15th April—that is, the day following that on which the commission met. But I have carefully gone through the evidence and personally inspected several mills in the island. My own inclination had been in favour of an Act, under the impression that it would better the condition of the labourers. But from the facts that have now come before me, I am constrained to say that a Factory Act will do no good at present, and might produce evil instead." And anyone who cares to go over the blue book can read this and all other matters for himself. It is doubtful whether even one in ten of the supporters of the Act have done so. The few who have gone into it refuse to agree with the conclusions drawn therein. Naturally so. Their preconcieved notions or foregone conclusions are rudely shaken there. But what is the chief reason assigned for a refusal to believe in the commissioners' report? Why, that some of the members of the commission were millowners? I leave, gentlemen, the impotency of such reasoning to receive its own quietus. Are there not recorded the individual opinions of independent members—of members who had, before they sat on the commission, thought that perhaps an Act was necessary, but who, after going carefully through all evidence and seeing men and things with their own eyes recorded that an act was *unnecessary*. But allow me to recall to your mind the substance of the commissioners' report on all the important points they were requested to investigate. It is that the sanitation was good; that there was room for improving the ventilation; that the hours of labour, according to the varying seasons of the year, were certainly not excessive, but those of ordinary labourers in other pursuits in Bombay; that their general health and physique were good, that they were quite contented and happy; that the machinery was well protected and accidents from such rare; that children and young persons had light work known as "doffing"; that their age was above seven, and under it in but few cases; that they were not continuously employed during all the hours that the mills worked; that the females attended an hour or two later and left earlier and had light work; that all had a fair number of holidays, besides half an hour daily, when the mills worked, for meals, besides permission now and then to go and smoke outside. Now, I beg to draw prominent notice to the evidence given by the Health Officer of the Municipality—an independent officer whose sources of observation, on account of his official duties, were large and varied. He distinctly stated that the mill operatives were better off and better fed than work people in the bazaar. Why, your own experience, and the experience of any business man who has eyes to see and a good head to judge, will say that, compared with a host of work people employed in various sorts of industries and manual labour, some of them of a most disgusting and health injuring character, such as wool picking, tanning, dyeing, &c., carried on in the numerous byelanes and backslums of the town where light and ventilation are almost nil, that, in fact, compared with the light and ventilation of mills these haunts of industries are as but pand-moniums—I say compared with a host of operatives so employed, the mill work people are infinitely better off every way. Or, again, gentlemen, have you not seen in these very backslums pregnant women, trudging with their very young children and working long, long hours? Have you not seen young boys and girls of five and six in the burning sun on the bunders carrying baskets of coal to and fro from dawn to dewy eve for the pittance of a couple of annas at the most? Or are you unacquainted with the street beggars whining away all day along from one end of the town to the other, all in tatters, or in a state of in seminudity in the blazing sun and on the pelting rain, begging alms till midnight? Is not the condition of our young persons and children infinitely better than these? Let the supporters of the Act come forward and disprove these stern facts if they can. They would really be performing the part of the benevolent Samaritans in agitating for the amelioration of the sort of children and women. I have described above; and I assure them they would earn the thanks of the community for such a purpose. I, therefore, ask the question *where* is the hardship, the bad health, &c., of mill operatives to necessitate State interference at this stage? Then, again, take the question of age. Can it be denied that in India girls and boys become mothers and fathers at the age of 12 and 14 respectively? Is it right under such a physiological phenomenon to limit the age of what are called "young persons?" Turn where you will, sift matters searchingly as you can, I unhesitatingly say that in no single instance have the supporters of the Act made out even a lame case for its introduction. They have either not studied carefully all matters connected with the social and economic conditions of the Indian labourer, or that they are unwilling to study them. They have simply got hold of a hobby and mean to ride it to death by hook or crook. To them everything English, without exception, is a standard of perfection. But may I ask, have they ever cared to learn the origin of the Factory Act in England? If they have, then they must have forgotten it. Gentlemen, it goes as far back as 1802, when an epidemic fearfully spread throughout Manchester and played a dreadful havoc among the young persons employed on account of the scanty mode of living and peculiar ways of working. Very long hours, wretched accommodation, and overcrowding brought out the epidemic fever. That led to the first State interference. Then, again, in 1833 the sufferings of overworked children in wool factories, and the then state of party politics which were pretty much like those running furious now appealed powerfully to the imagination of the public. Well, from that time forward the British public was gradually educated on the subject; the operatives themselves were the first too ppeal for State aid from time to time. And the fruit of all these agitations has been the consolidated Factory Act of 1878, on the outlines of which, I believe, the Government of India seem to have drawn out the present bill. You will thus observe, gentlemen, that the circumstances and the elements under which a Factory Act first became absolutely necessary in England are *entirely* wanting here. And I assure you the introduction of the Act now before the Supreme Legislative Council will only lead to the ruin of the very class of men for whose benefit the *mabap* Government, no doubt, with beneficent but mistaken intentions, have been legislating. The memorial, so ably drawn out by our energetic Secretary, deals exhaustively with the subject, and I will not, therefore, take up more of your time by expatiating on various other matters requiring attention. But I hope I have made sufficiently clear the *non necessity* of the Act. And it is to be sincerely hoped, that the Government of India will have the moral courage to look boldly in the face the grave consequences, which are sure to spring from so crude and uncalled a piece of legislation as the one pressed on their hands by a class of well meaning sentimentalists, who have hardly bestowed a thought on the injury it would inflict on the growing industry of the country, and paid no attention to the vastly different social and economic conditions of the Indian labourers whom they have so heartily taken under their ægis, but who are sure to let fall on their devoted heads the curses and wild anathemas of a starving stomach. One word more and I have done. I wish it to be clearly understood that it is our opinion that at the present stage of our industry it is impolitic, nay, calamitous, to introduce a Factory Act. When the country at large is dotted all over with immense factories of every sort and degree as in England, when crying abuses creep in, when operatives are hard worked, underpaid, ill-accommodated, there would be time for such a piece of legislation. And then no class of persons in India would welcome it with one acclaim more than ourselves.

Mr. Hector, in opposing the proposition, said—Mr. Chairman, I have already said that this letter is full of inaccuracies, and I shall refer to them in detail presently, but before doing so I cannot help remarking on the halting character of the association's proceedings with regard to the Factory Bill. First it is stated in the annual report of the association, issued, I think, in November last, that the committee have already forwarded a protest to Government against the principle of the bill, and in connection with this statement we are referred to appendix E. But no appendix accompanies the report, and we are left in the dark as to the terms of the protest and as to the grounds on which it was made. At the annual meeting of the association when the annual report was discussed the chairman on that occasion, the honourable Morarjee Goculdas, said that a memorial was about to be sent to Government on the subject of the bill, but no reference is made to the previous protest. The other day—on Monday last—the advertisement calling this meeting appeared. That might have been sufficient notice if we had known what it was that we were expected to consider and to discuss, but it appears now that we have been brought here to-day only to listen to the set speeches of the members of the committee on their own report—not merely to receive but to adopt what they place before us. Why this hesitation? Why this unwillingness to submit our case to public scrutiny?—for the public are interested in this question as well as ourselves. If our case is a good one we need not fear to let it see the light, and I am bound to say there appears to be a strong public feeling, that in this matter of factory legislation, we are taking up a position which will not bear investigation—that we are dealing with the question in a very selfish and as regards our own interests not altogether intelligent way. To enlist public support we should be able to show that our interests are identified with those of the public. If we argue as Mr. Greaves has just been arguing, that special consideration should be extended to us because our machinery is expensive, fuel costs more, and so on, we are merely pleading that we cannot produce the articles we make so cheaply as others, and that buyers are to be compelled to buy dear from us when they can buy cheap elsewhere. And when we make inroads on the pockets of our buyers, and on the revenues and on the health of the population, our interests no longer remain identified with the interests of the people of India, which is one of the reasons put forward by some of the speakers to-day why the mill industry should be supported. Supported certainly it ought to be, but not by outside subventions such as these and it will be all the better for us if we do not depend upon them, but on ourselves. I am glad to believe that the industry stands in no need of them. Then as regards our own interests how can we expect either men or machinery to last, overworking them as we do. Exhausting labour is not economical labour. We have not yet felt the full effect of the system on which we are now carrying on, but depend upon it, we shall do so sooner or later and to our cost. What sort of workmen and women can we expect the children now employed in the mills to become? If we allow a little more time for their immature bodies to gain strength, we shall raise up a more healthy class of operatives, who will give us better work and we shall require to employ a less number of them. As to the statement made by some of the gentlemen who have spoken, that the mill hands are not kept closely to their work; that, in fact, they are allowed to do their work very much as they like, my observation does not confirm that statement. The only case in which the labour is intermittent is that of the doffers, and when they are not doffing, which is very seldom, they are made to do work either as side boys or piecers or in sweeping the floors. The work of all the other children is constant. It would be ground for finding grave fault with the heads, if the workpeople were allowed to do their work in a slovenly fashion. It would not be creditable to them, it would not be profitable for their employers, and it is not the case. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas has been good enough to contradict a remark made by me at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. I have not at hand now the report of the proceedings at that meeting, but so far as I recollect, what I then stated was that only one interval of about twenty minutes was allowed for a meal during the whole day. Well, that is the fact. From the time they start in the morning the mills run on till 12 o'clock without stopping. The workmen may take their food as best they can beside the machinery while it is working, but you know what sort of atmosphere they will then have to eat in, and I do not call that giving an opportunity for a meal. Better regulations for meals are very much required. I examined some of our workpeople the other morning with regard to this matter. Out of twenty-seven persons examined on that morning, mostly children, only three had had any food before beginning work, and our manager told me that it was not at all an unusual thing for children to work on through the day without food. These are some of the facts which former speakers have expressed anxiety to learn. I think also that cessation from work for a whole day once a week is a necessity in mill labour. I mean no offence to anybody's religious scruples. Any day of the week will do. Every sensible man knows that periodic rest is necessary for all human beings; that opportunities for breathing fresh air are as necessary as food. A great deal is made of the number of holidays which we are obliged to allow in this country. I have here a list of the holidays observed by the Indian mills and they number 15 throughout the year. In England there are only 10 holidays, but to these ten we must add 52 Sundays and 26 days for half-Saturdays, making 88 days in all. The mills in Bombay are supposed to stop one Sunday in the fortnight, but some of them, I believe, when one of the fifteen holidays occurs, never stop at all for cleaning or anything else until the time has been fetched up. With regard to what has been said about the appearance of the workpeople, I happened to drive along the Tardeo and Pareil roads on an evening lately. It happened to be the alternate Sunday when the mills are understood to close. It was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and the workmen and children were then leaving the mills, after cleaning I suppose, and they present d even a more wretched appearance than that of our own hands. These are some more facts. Take again the number of hours worked weekly here and in England. In England the mills work 56 or 56½ hours per week, while in India, just now, we are working 80 hours a week, and in the hot weather we work, or some of us do, 98 hours. Who are handicapped—the Indian mills or the English mills? This is not a question between us and Manchester, gentlemen, and I should like to see all reference to Manchester left out of the discussion. From some of the speeches made to-day one would imagine that Government was introducing this Factory Bill with the deliberate object of oppressing the Indian industry, and that it was intended to apply to India all the provisions and restrictions of the English Acts. It appears superfluous to say that there is no foundation for such an assertion. I do not know anybody who wishes to see the English Acts introduced into India. The Indian Factory Bill is simply a very temperate measure, calculated to meet the special circumstances to which it is to be applied. It has been said to-day that the reasons urged on behalf of the mill operatives are mere sentimental reasons. It would be vain to appeal to you, gentlemen, on

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such ground. Sentiment has no place in the consciousness of business men; has no busines there, but there are certain moral responsibilities which we cannot ignore, but which I fear we do disregard. We are entitled to the labour of our workmen for the wages which we pay them, but to no more. We have no right to rob them of that life which they owe to the Self-Existent Giver of their life and ours. When I think of those helpless trusting children and know how they are treated, I cannot conceive how you can say frankly and unreservedly that you are using them well. This is not a case for generosity, but for a little justice and for a little more enlightened regard for our own interests. Refrence has been made to the report of the commission appointed by Government some years ago to inquire into the condition of factory labour in Bombay. I see from the report of the commission published by this association, that it was originally composed of nine members. Two of the independent members, Mr. Bythell and Mr. Kitteridge were unable to serve. The Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mundlik was also unable to attend although he minuted afterwards on the report. The remaining two independent members, Mr. Arbuthnot and Dr. Blaney, placed on record their opinion that a legislative enactment would be beneficial, both to the factory owners and operatives. Superficial as was the inquiry conducted by the commission and tutored a great part of the evidence which came before it, we yet find sufficient in its proceedings to convince that things are not what some of the speakers to-day would have the public believe. One of the witnesses examined was Mr. Helm, the manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill. When asked how many hours the children were employed daily, he replied 12 hours. Have they any interval of rest during those hours?—They stop for half-an-hour in the middle of the day for meals. Do the children work all the rest of the time?—Yes, all the rest of the time. Usually standing?—Yes, usually standing. But not sitting?—Not sitting. Do you think they ought to have a longer interval?—Yes, they ought to have one full hour in the middle of the day. Then what is the lowest age when children ought to be employed?—I think those who are of the age of from 10 to 13 ought to be employed half time, and those from 13 and upwards full time. Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, the general superintendent of the Frere and Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Co., being asked if the children work the same hours as other people, replies, yes they keep the same hours. Do you think it is too much for the children to work so long?—I do. Dr. Weir, the present Health Officer of Bombay, in his evidence says—For boys from 10 to 14 six hours is sufficient working time. By employing children for half-time only there would be a better distribution of money, as more children would have to be employed. Mr. Alcock states—My opinion is that the present hours are too long for children, but I must decline to give an opinion as to how long they should be employed. I have always had adults working under me, but not young persons. Now, in opposition to all this evidence, and knowing all you know how can you put your signatures to this letter, one of the first statements in which is to the effect that legislative interference of any kind is wholly unnecessary. Further on the letter says that among all the labouring classes there is none whose condition has so conspicuously improved in comfort and contentment and consequently in freedom from crime. I am unable to concur with the committee as to the condition and appearance of the operatives. As regards pecuniary remuneration, I grant that they are well paid, but pecuniary remuneration will not compensate for the deterioration, for the degeneracy of the workman. The committee state that there is no analogy between the state of things in India and that existing in English manufactories, but there is this analogy that in neither country can men and women support the strain of unremitting labour without proper food and rest. The committee say that the system of payment by piece work enables the Indian adult to do the work of the day in the leisurely manner that suits him. The argument proves the contrary. Payment by piece work stimulates to exertion, which is a first rate thing for us, but the effect as regards the operative is the opposite of what the committee state. Again, the letter says that the working hours of the children are in reality not more than half those of the adults. The statement is incorrect as I have already shown. In this letter we find the assertion repeated that the Indian operative labours in his own way without strain, differing in this respect from the English workman, who, from the moment the factory is opened till it closes, is lightened with no rest or remission. Contrary to the statement of the committee, the strain is far greater on the Indian than on the English workman in the way we are now working. The committee seem to consider that because the Indian labourers do not complain as the English workmen did, nothing should be done, but the Indian operatives are much less able to protect themselves than the English operatives. It is said in this letter that the work is light, particularly so when compared with the toil which the labouring classes engaged in other pursuits have to undergo, and some of the speakers to-day mentioned work on the bunders as being so much harder than mill work, but there is no description of labour so incessant as mill labour and in no other are the hours so long. In other employments there is much greater freedom of movement and the work is done in a purer atmosphere. The hours of daily work are not correctly stated in the letter. The letter complains of the inferiority of the workers, and no wonder that they are inferior worked as they are. They would be more efficient if they were better treated. The committee say that a greater proportion of women and children are employed in an English cotton factory than in an Indian mill. With regard to the women the statement is correct but not as regards the children. Less women are employed in an Indian mill, but more children are employed in their place, especially for card room work, the unhealthiest work of all, and regulations for the protection of children become therefore all the more necessary. I agree with the committee that the work of the women in the Indian mills is light, and as they are allowed to come about an hour later, and to go away earlier than the other hands there is less need for legislating on their behalf. The apprehensions expressed by the committee that the effect of factory regulations would be to diminish the popularity of mill labour is plainly absurd. The industry would become more popular if better regulated, as the operatives would get more relaxation, and their earnings would be nothing less because they would be able to do more work in working hours. I agree also with the recommendation of the committee that great care should be exercised by Government in the administration of the Act. It is to be hoped that Government will co-operate with the millowners and they with the Government. If I could find any one willing to second an amendment to the committee's report, I should like to propose that the present system of labour in Indian factories is injurious to the workpeople and prejudicial to the interests of employers. Will any body second that amendment? No one seems inclined to do so. I can then only repeat that the system on which we are now working is a most irrational system, and trust that it will speedily be put an end to. A few mild regulations will do the industry no harm—will, on the contrary, benefit it—and they are imperatively called for in the interests of the operatives.

Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, in supporting the proposition, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when coming here I did not propose saying anything in support of the adoption of the memorial now before the meeting; it has been ably treated by Mr. Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, but the remarks just made by Mr. Hector call for an explanation. Mr. Hector in his remarks has urged that factory legislation is necessary, and if once introduced it will not in any way impair our rising industry; but with decreased hours we may expect to get from an Indian operative the same work as from an English one in Lancashire. This is simply absurd. It is well known to all that a number of Indian coolies, in whatever occupation they may be, are always engaged to perform the work done by a single person in England, either in a mill or in any other branch of industry; and I can safely say that we shall never be able to get at a lower proportion than three Indian operatives for one of England. I will give you a practical illustration of this. In the spinning department in an English mill a pair of mules, containing some 1,600 to 1,800 spindles, can easily be kept at work by one man and one boy, while in Bombay, where we have, as a rule, mules ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 spindles in a pair, it is necessary to have one spinner, four piecers and one to two creelers. In other words, six to seven persons to do the same work, and I may state that I have from time to time tried to reduce this number, but have found the men unable to keep the machinery going efficiently with less men. Mr. Hector has stated that the doffers in the throstle department in his mill are invariably kept at work, and that, if they are not doffering, they are employed on some other work. What other work he has not stated, but I may say that if such be the case his is the only mill where it is so. From a personal knowledge of most of the mills in Bombay I can say that such is not the case, that the doffers are only employed for removing the full yarn robbins from the spinning machines, and replacing empty ones; and as this occurs only from four to five times a day, I can safely say that they are not kept at actual work for more than six to seven hours. It has not been pointed out that one of the reasons why the six hours' system was introduced in England was that children may not entirely have their education neglected, and that by compelling their attendance at certain national schools, or those selected by their parents, they could each working day at least attend once; and if a child has not attended school, he cannot, under the present Factory Act, be employed until he has made up for the deficient numbers of attendance at school, and so improve the social position of the rising generation of operatives. This, gentlemen, is a wise provision for an enlightened country like England, there when the children have a factory in which they have some fixed occupation that where can the children of the Bombay operatives go? In England and on the Continent of Europe the education of children to a certain extent is compulsory. Again, no Factory Act exists except a nominal one in France. Regarding the education of children on the Continent, and those who under a cloak of humanity are raising up an imaginary grievance to serve their interests, I would ask them to reflect if they are not indirectly encouraging the growth of the cotton industry on the Continent? Within the last five years almost every machine maker in Lancashire has been manufacturing machinery for the Continent, and the result is that not only are they supplying under protective duties their local wants, but are shipping largely to India and China in competition with the Lancashire manufacturer, they having no legislative interferences to check their progress. Mr. Hector has spoken of the stifled atmosphere in a Bombay factory: he can really have no idea that the mills in Bombay are by far the best ventilated mills; that it is only lately within the last ten years loftier mills are being introduced in Lancashire; before that time it being invariably the custom to build a mill from nine to ten feet high, and now from twelve to fifteen feet between floors, I may say that every mill in Bomay will be found to have not less than fourteen feet between their floors, and some much more. Mr. Hector has given an illustration that he visited on a certain day his mill at Colaba, and found that out of twenty-seven children some six or seven had got no food up to the time of his visit in the afternoon. I may say that if such was the case, his mills are a solitary exception from the rest. In the Bombay mills generally we find our workpeople eat throughout the day just as it suits their convenience. I consider that at present a Factory Act for India would be highly inadvisable, and I have therefore great pleasure in supporting the proposition now before the meeting, that the memorial as drawn up be sent to Government.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes said from his experience in the mills with which he was connected that he had never seen the slightest cause why Government should interfere. (Hear, hear.) As to the hungry boys working in the mills to whom Mr. Hector had referred, he should say that native boys were apt to draw the long bow, and that they should not attach much weight to their statements.

Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas, referring to the report of the Government Commission, said it was already proved that the mill hands took as much rest as they wanted; his own experience was that they took too much rest while smoking, airing, chatting, &c. Mr. Cursondas spoke at some length, controverting the accuracy of Mr. Hector's statements.

Mr. Greaves, in replying on the discussion, referred to Mr. Hector's statement that considerable public feeling existed against the report of the association, remarking that he was not aware of any such thing.

Mr. Hector.—I have a memorial in my hands to that effect.

Mr. Greaves said he saw no demonstration whatever at the Chamber of Commerce meeting. Only a few persons were present at the meeting, and they were very lukewarm in the matter. As far as Mr. Greaves was aware, the sanitary arrangements in the mills in this country were far better than those of England; there was no oppression; and the men were generally contented and far more happy inside the mills than in their own houses.

Mr. Hector again drew attention to the fact that the report of the committee was placed in the hands of members only a few minutes before the meeting, and that they had no opportunity given them for consideration.

Mr. Greaves's proposition was put to the meeting and declared to be carried "unanimously." The meeting then adjourned.

BANKS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Kateville," Malabar Hill, the household property belonging to J. L. Symons, Esq., consisting of furniture, crockery, and glassware, a mahogany square piano. Also an English built four seated open carriage, &c., &c., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as revolving breakfast dish, vegetable dish, tea kettle, cruetstand, toast rack, a set of spoon and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished richly carved household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, handsome circular, pier, folding and writing tables, easy low and reclining chairs, conversation and reclining chairs, teapoys, hanging argand lamps, rich table ornaments, handsome brass and iron four post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a few lots of books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage, sets of single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 20th inst., and on the following days, at 11 a. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Baroda Camp, Baroda, a large stock of valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, cutlery, bed and table linen, carpets, blankets, cooking utensils, horses, carriages, &c., &c., sent from Bombay by Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co., contractors, to furnish about 100 tents for His Highness the Gaekwar's guests.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 56, Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by Soundy and Co. One English built park phaeton, one English-built brougham, an English-built mail-phaeton.

A handsome fast trotting chestnut Arab horse, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. W. Kelly, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dishcovers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, and picklestands, salvers, biscuit box, tea set, glass and tumbler covers, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and carved household furniture, such as a telescope dining table in 8 piece, sideboard, dumb waiter, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, easy folding reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation couches, centre ottoman, a mahogany grand square piano by Soundy & Co., rich Brussel carpet, brass bedstead, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of valuable assorted plants of roses and other plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built self-driving phaeton.
1 do do do mail phaeton.
1 do do do grey Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalows situated at Matheran and Mahbleshwar.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on FRIDAY, the 23rd, and SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., by order of the executors of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, the following properties:—

On Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m.

A bungalow No. 13, situate at Matheran, called the Walker's Bungalow, with its land admeasuring 4 acres and 36 goontas, be the same little more or less with out-houses, &c.

The above bungalow will be sold in one lot with all its furniture, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m.

A bungalow No. 82, situate at Mahbleshwar, called the "Clifton Cottage," with its land admeasuring 3 acres and 32 goontas, be the same little more or less.

The above bungalow will also be sold in one lot with all its furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE TWIN SCREW STEAM WATER BARGE PANEEWALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Port Officer, the wreck of the twin screw steam Water Barge Paneewalla, of 100 tons burthen, as it now lies sunk about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Pronga Light House, and had in it at the time two pairs of Jet Condense Engines of 20 H P, 6 iron water tanks of 2,600 gallons each, metal steam force pump, water metre, two anchors and cables and other stores.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 26th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lower Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture by Deschamps, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, brass octave, by Broadwood and Sons, one large fishpond on stand with fish, sewing machine, &c., &c., the property of J. M. Maclean, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of Messrs FORBES and Co., a consignment of W and A Gilbers wines and spirits, consisting of rhine, quinine sherry, maraschino, curacoa, noyeau, Orange bitter, port, claret, ginger, brandy, Hungarian, &c.

N.B.—The above wines and spirits will be sold privately also by dozens on applying to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 2 p. m., on the premises.

First—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with two bungalows erected thereon situate, lying and being in Sudder Bazaar, Poona, and containing by admeasurement 894 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the Government ground, on the south by a road from Poona city, on the east partly by the properties of Rustomjee Jamasjee Bharoocha and partly by the property of late Shaik Hosein, and on the west by the property of Mary J. Bunter, and registered under No. 591 and assessed under No. 601.

On the same day at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a stable erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in Sudder Bazaar, Poona, and containing by admeasurement 182 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by a public passage, on the south by the property of Bibi Kome Shaik Oosman, on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Peerojbai Burjorjee, and registered under No. 795 and assessed under No.——

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1879.

Soonderjee Jairam of Bombay, Hindoo, a dealer in grain, residing in house No. 10, situate on Khuduck, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Jadowjee Bhaychund and Toolseydass Dewcurn, both of Bombay, Hindoo, dealer in grain and flour, residing at Sattad, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, trading together in partnership under the name, style, and firm of Toolsidass Jadowjee and Caransey Madhowjee, and Ramjee Bhaychund, Hindoos, trading in partnership at Khoja Street, under the name of Curumsey Madhowjee and Company ....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order of the High Court, dated the 6th day of October 1879, and made on the above suit, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 3 p.m., by the direction of Frederick Haumbal de Brito, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction at the premises the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed, in the Flour Grinding Mill, with the mill engine and the fixed machinery thereof, and all the articles large and small connected therewith, situate on the north side of Carnac Bridge, in the Chawl No. 9, belonging to Mahomed Esmail Saheb Macba. Further information can be had and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, by application to them or to the said Receiver at any time during office hours.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus stores and materials at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Compound, No. 3, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Compound No. 3, Nesbit Road, Byculla. A quantity of old and surplus stores and materials such as fire bars, force pump, iron stays, waggon break iron work, forges, corner plates, axle guards, springs, iron fittings for crane, wheel guage, old wood work, window frames, zinc gutters, saw bench, telegraph poles, wooden ladders, pickaxe heaters, hammers, winch, screw augurs, cast and wrought scrap iron, screw and chain, weighing machines, broken wheels, anvils, bullock truck, and other miscellaneous articles.

The stores will be sold in small lots and the goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Viegas Slip Company, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

We are instructed by the liquidators of the above Company to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th of February 1880, at 3 p. m., at the premises of the Company, at Mazagon, the entire property of the Company, consisting of the Patent Slip. Foundry, workshop stores, &c.

Abstract of title of the property can be inspected at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor to the Company, and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Liquidators, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Catalogues of the property can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th January 1880.

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Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colours

GENTS' FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	7	8
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Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Drab Soft, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Hard, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats	13	8
Drab Naples Felt	10	0

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
Dear Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4	0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5	0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4	8
Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	13	8
A variety of Pith and Sun Hats from	4	0

LADIES' FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
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WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

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A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

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Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
„ Silk and Wool „	„ 18-8	„ „
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Silk	„ 25	„ „

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CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

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WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
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"CHARLTON PAINT WORKS."
CHARLTON (BY WOOLWICH), KENT

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the
"CHARLTON" NON-POISONOUS PAINTS AND COLOURS
For House and Ship Painting, Paper Staining, &c. &c

The extensive Works of the Company, on the Banks of the Thames, have been greatly enlarged and remodelled under new management, and in future the QUALITY OF ALL GOODS WILL BE GUARANTEED.

Sanitary Science impatient of the deleterious substances hitherto in use, called loudly for

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And the inauguration of these Works is the response to that demand,

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Their comparatively low price allows of the

SILICATE PAINTS AND COLOURS

being used for the commonest as well as

FOR THE HIGHEST CLASS OF DECORATIVE WORK.

NEW DESCRIPTIVE LISTS & PATTERN CARDS ARE NOW READY,

And may be had, gratis, on application to

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WILSON'S HOTEL AND BILLIARDS.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public that he has exerted his utmost endeavours to provide comfortable apartments for Families or single Gentlemen, with First Class Board, Choice Wines, &c., &c.

The undersigned being a member of the Medical Profession of many years' experience, offers to receive Invalids and Convalescents requiring a change of air and climate.

Arrangements made for Picnic parties to the MARBLE ROCKS or MUDDUN MALL.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel is a few minutes' drive from the Railway Station.

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BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its fine tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.

Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
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McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads...„ 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40 0	Rs. 42 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	
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Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	...
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Fromy and Rogée's ***	Rs. 39 0	...
Muller Freres Brandy	„ 20 0 per doz. qts.	
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BEER.		per doz. pts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 3 0
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CLARET.		
St. Julien	Rs. 8 8 per doz. Qts.	
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JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of Dr. A. F. DENNLER's celebrated SWISS BITTERS from Alpine plants recommended by Medical Faculty against Indigestion and sufferings from Intermittent Fever.

Rs. 30 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.
„ 33 „ „ 2 „ Pints.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

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THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

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CONTINUAL supplies of these pure Sugars in PATENT WATERPROOF BAGS are kept at the godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st white finest Crystal	10 lbs. Bag	Rs. 2-1	per Bag.
„	40 „	„ 8-0	„
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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

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RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

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R. W. CAMERON & CO.'S
LIGHT OF THE AGE,
WATER WHITE,
DOUBLE REFINED,
KEROSINE,
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Apply to
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THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

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WE are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS [FIRE and MARINE] at most favorable terms. Claims promptly attended to.

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Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
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A DOUBLE-SEATED SOCIABLE LANDAU, with a pair of full size Bay Arab Horses and a set of Plated Harness complete, price Rs. 2,200.

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BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard. [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A chesnut S. B. Mare, 6 years, 15-1 high, a splendid mover, a good hack and carries a lady, Rs. 700.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, 6 years, 14-1½ high, both ride and go well in single and double harness, Rs. 950.

A very powerful Bay Australian Horse, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 800.

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A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of Bay Arab Ponies, 4 and 5 years, 13-3 high, go well together and are very pretty, both ride, Rs. 890.

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowel, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved	16s. 6d.
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Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS MATERIALS and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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